

Nov. 24 '20

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

November 24, 1920

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If you are one of the thousands of farmers in Western Canada that has seen good yields vanish before the wind, drought, frost or rust, you need PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING.

PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING is a book written by Western Canada's most renowned agriculturist. This man is a practical farmer, and writes in a practical way that all may understand and follow. He has spent over 30 years in practical farming in this country. He has devoted a life-time to the study of better, earlier varieties of grain more resistant to frost and rust. He has specialized in tillage methods to combat weeds, drought, rust, soil drifting and their attendant evils.

DROUGHT is, undoubtedly, one of the worst obstacles in the pathway of the successful farmer. Practically every farmer has the full equipment to fight drought successfully, but the problem lies not so much in the machinery as the method. Because of this, farmers have adopted the method of summerfallowing, and it can be said that when properly handled the summerfallow is drought's greatest enemy. If improperly handled, however, the summerfallow becomes a liability instead of an asset. It is not the amount of work you put on the fallow that tells, but the way the work is done.

There are comparatively few farmers in Western Canada who have not suffered the terror of RUST. It is the exceptional man who has not experienced the astounding sensation of seeing grain grow greener instead of riper. Every one has witnessed a crop of great promise wither, shrivel and die until the yield would hardly offset the harvest, labor and help. The average farmer faces a rusted crop sooner or later, and the way in which he handles it will determine the returns he gets from it.



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,  
Editor and Manager.

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November 24, 1920

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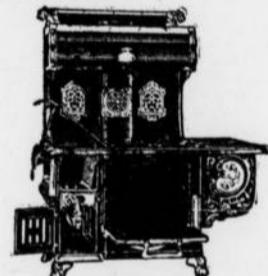
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39

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Prices	Per lb.
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Ducks, in good condition	22-24c
Geese, fed	22c
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Crates prepaid to your station on request	

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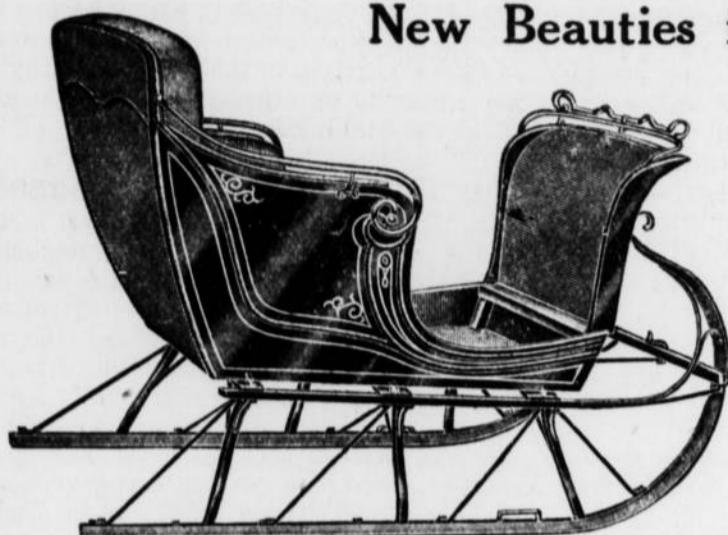
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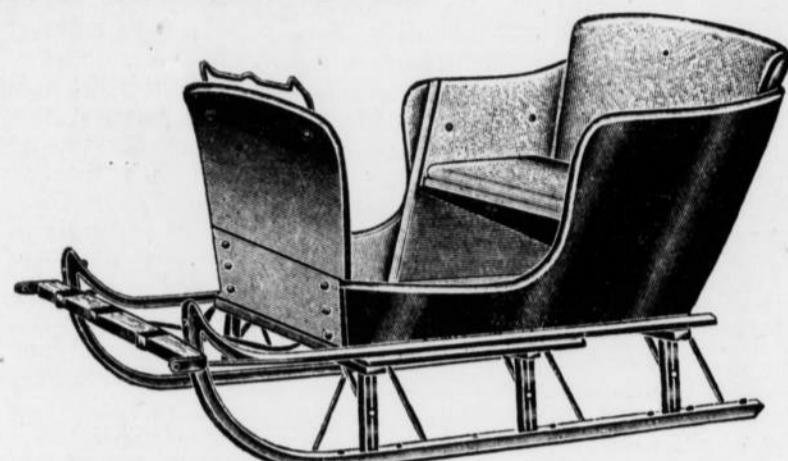
Write Plainly

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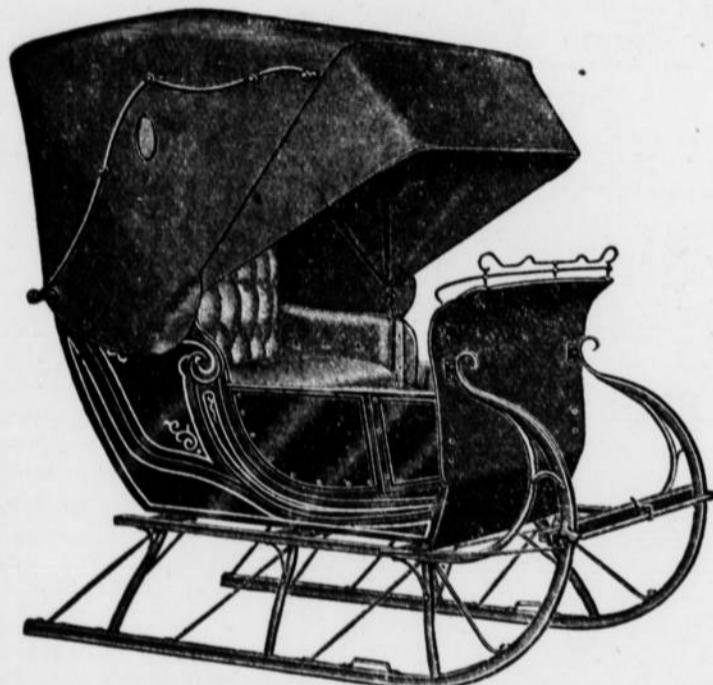


V-40 Open Portland Cutter



V-48a—U.G.G. Jumper

V-49a—Same with Top and Side Doors



V-41—Portland Cutter with Storm Top and Side Doors

The beauty and grace of these stylish cutters are only equalled by the high quality of materials that are used in their construction, and the care with which they are built and finished. We guarantee them in every way, and will gladly ship them anywhere, with the understanding that if they are not in every way satisfactory, they may be returned and the purchase price will be willingly refunded.

**Prices f.o.b. Shipping Station.**      **Regina or Calgary or**  
**V-40.—Open Portland Cutter** .....      **Winnipeg Saskatoon Edmonton**  
**99.50 106.40 110.30**

Gear is built of first-grade hickory; the body frame of maple with bass-wood panels and three-ply veneer back and dash. Shoeing of heavy channel steel. It is handsomely upholstered; seat and back are removable. Beautifully painted and finished in black body and dark green gear. Weight, 280 lbs. Prices include shafts. Takes three times first-class freight rates.

**V-41.—Portland Cutter with Storm Top and Door**      **137.35 144.25 148.10**  
 This is the same cutter as the V-40, with addition of storm top and doors. Rubber top can be raised or lowered from inside by a convenient lever. Storm front can be dropped as shown or thrown back. Side doors are removable. Upholstered in grey whipcord. Painted and finished black body and dark green gear. Takes three times first-class freight rates.

**V-48A.—U.G.G. Open Jumper** .....      **51.75 54.50 56.05**  
 Handy, comfortable and inexpensive cutter that will give you a world of service for years to come. It is strongly built and securely ironed and braced. Shoes are flat steel. Spring cushion and spring back. Fitted with draw-bar. No shafts. Weight 170 lbs. Takes first-class freight rates.

**V-49A.—Same With Top and Side Doors** .....      **80.95 83.50 85.20**

#### Extra Draw Bars and Shafts.

To be used with buggy pole. Shafts are regularly furnished with cutters. Poles, trees, neckyoke and shafts can be purchased separately as follows:

<b>V-47.</b> Draw Bars, with clips complete to use buggy pole on cutter. Weight, 6 lbs. Price, f.o.b. all branches	<b>2.70</b>
<b>V-42.</b> Shaftsonly. Twobarscomplete. Weight, 25 lbs. Price, f.o.b. all branches	<b>11.45</b>
<b>V-43.</b> Cutter Pole, Trees and Neck Yoke (no stay straps). Weight, 40 lbs., f.o.b. all branches	<b>15.30</b>

#### Storm Doors.

The Open cutter shown above can be equipped with storm doors if a cutter of this type is desired without the top.

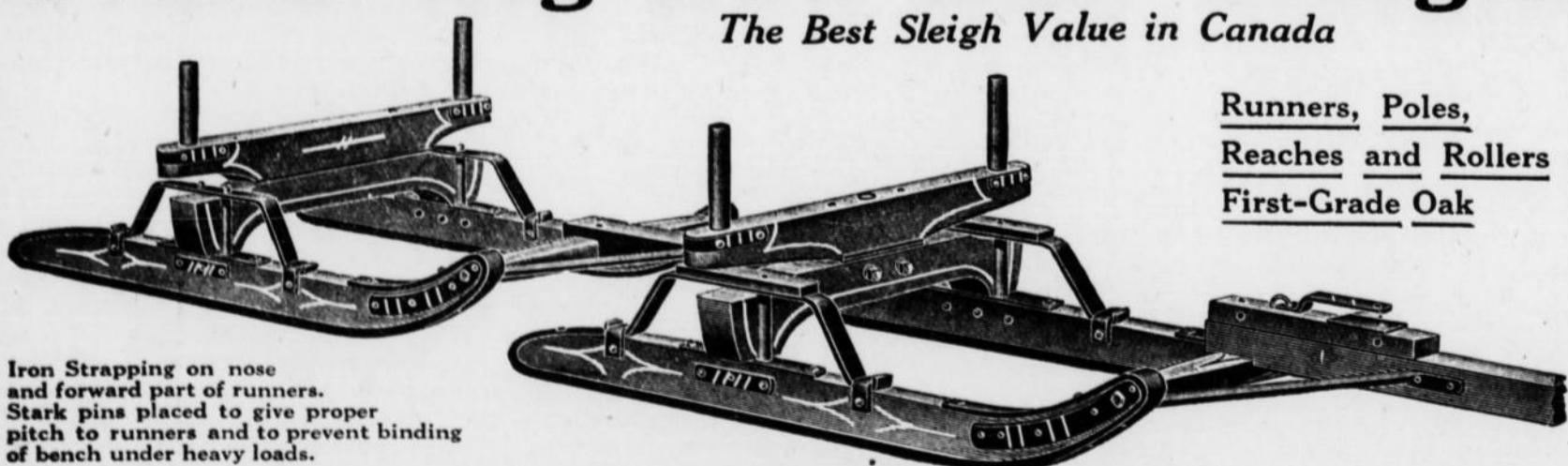
**V-44.—Side Doors and Fittings.** Weight 10 lbs. Price, per pair, f.o.b. all branches ..... **8.40**

#### Extra Child's Seat for Portland Cutters.

**V-80.—Child's Seat, Upholstered Same as Cutters, for Portland Cutters.** Weight, 5 lbs. Price, f.o.b. all branches ..... **3.65**

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Runners, Poles,  
Reaches and Rollers of  
First-Grade Oak

Iron Strapping on nose and forward part of runners. Stark pins placed to give proper pitch to runners and to prevent binding of bench under heavy loads.

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**Choice of**  
**Steel or Cast**  
**Shoes**

**V-132.** 2-inch Cast Shoes, with pole. Weight 525 lbs. ..... **63.35 67.35 69.80**  
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Save on Freight by Ordering from a U.G.G. branch nearest your station

**UNITED RAIN CROWERS**

*The Organized Farmer in Business*

WINNIPEG  
REGINA  
SASKATOON  
CALGARY  
EDMONTON

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 24, 1920

## The Wheat Board

Probably because it was his last meeting in the West, and he would be able to dodge the inevitable come-back, Mr. Meighen went the limit of mendacity in his references to the Wheat Board in his speech at Holland. There had been, he is reported as saying, no general demand for the continuation of the board. Possibly Mr. Meighen used the word "general" as a sort of safety clause; possibly he meant that the farmers had not repeated "The siege of Ottawa" in an effort to secure continuation of the board. Whatever he meant, the plain recorded truth is that continuation of the Wheat Board was demanded by the body which speaks for the organized farmers, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and Mr. Meighen was certainly cognizant of that fact. The council by resolution passed at its meeting on January 5, 1920, urged the continuance of the method of national marketing of the wheat crop. In June it made representations to the government which resulted in the passing of legislation designed to make possible the continuance of the Wheat Board. On July 13, it passed a resolution in which the government was strongly urged, before prorogation of parliament, "to take the necessary steps to have the powers of the Canadian Wheat Board continued at least for another year." The next full meeting of the council was in October, and on October 22 a resolution was passed in which, after referring to its previous resolutions, the council asked the government "immediately to reappoint the Canadian Wheat Board under the same chairman and vice-chairman as last year, for the marketing of the balance of the 1920 crop."

No demand for the Wheat Board! Mr. Meighen and his colleagues knew what the conditions were that made necessary the establishment of the board, he was also perfectly well aware that wheat imports were still under government control in Europe, that is, that the conditions attending the marketing of the 1920 crop in Europe were practically identical with those of 1919, and he knew what the result must necessarily be with uncontrolled selling and controlled buying. Mr. Meighen knew these things, and it is sheer dissimulation on his part to say, as he is reported, that conditions are different, and that all countries are buying in the open market. Private trading does not necessarily mean uncontrolled trading, and, in fact, importation is controlled in Great Britain, and it is this control which has played such havoc in the uncontrolled markets of Canada and the United States. Mr. Meighen, we repeat, knew these things, and if he had been a statesman instead of a mere politician, he would have realized without any "general demand" that as the Wheat Board was necessary in 1919 so also was it necessary in 1920.

Sir George E. Foster was more brutally frank. Supply and demand, he declared, ought to rule in the wheat market. Sir George appears to regard the law of supply and demand as a divine ordinance in relation to wheat, but he has no such respect for it when it comes to the question of manufactured goods. But there is no free operation of supply and demand. The supply market is free, the demand market is controlled; and the inevitable consequence of such a condition is chaos in the supply end of the market. Besides, there is no demand for a fixed price for wheat; there has never been even a suggestion of price fixing. What was asked for was a control of the supply corresponding

to that of the demand, for the purpose of preventing the ruinous fluctuations in price that have marked the wheat markets during the last month. The Wheat Board would have fed the demand as it was made, and thus secured the full market value of the wheat for the grower of it; what we have had is a totally unavoidable piling up of wheat on a free selling market, with a demand carefully regulated to take the fullest advantage of chaotic selling. That is the situation and Mr. Meighen and his government are fully cognizant of it. They deliberately refused the necessary relief when they abolished the Wheat Board in the face of the repeated requests for its continuance from the representative body of the wheat growers, the Council of Agriculture, nor have they yet given any reason for that refusal, in which due consideration is given to the facts of the case. The Wheat Board was abolished not because conditions had changed but because of the pressure brought to bear upon the government from those whose interests are not precisely identical with those of the farmer.

## The Fall in Prices

The Department of Labor reports further substantial decreases in the prices of grain, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, vegetables and cotton—in fact everything that the farmer produces. The fall in cotton prices has led to a revival of the "night riders" in the southern states, and with it talk of a revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Even with this fall manufacturing is falling off and unemployment threatens to become serious. It is to be noted that the decrease is marked in wholesale prices and almost negligible in retail prices. The fall in cattle, hogs and sheep is not reflected in the retail price of meat; wool is practically unsaleable, and every agricultural country has a huge surplus of raw wool, but textiles are still high and the mills are either working short time or are closing. Hides are also practically a drug on the market, but leather goods have not come down, and boot and shoe manufacturers say there is no demand. Dealers, on the other hand declare there is a demand but that the manufacturers are curtailing output for the purpose of sustaining prices. As between the manufacturers and the dealers it is no easy matter to find out where the truth lies, but for the primary producers the situation is developing into a tragedy.

One cause of the fall in prices and probably the principal one, has been the rush in deflation. Governments during the war made forced loans from the people by inflating the currency and also by encouraging the granting of credit for the purchase of war bonds. Now financiers with but scant regard for business and production have countenanced rapid deflation in spite of the fact that all experience has shown that the policy of restriction in the face of impending business depression is wrong, and serves to accentuate the trouble. If there had been more taxation and less borrowing during the war there would not have been the excessive rise in prices, nor the profiteering, nor the distressful reaction we are now entering. Drastic restriction of credit has simply stopped buying and closed the market to primary produce. The process of deflation should have been slow and gradual in order that the necessary business readjustments might be made; as it is we are being pushed into an industrial depression with all that that means in the way of general misery and distress. The government is so busi-

pointing out how well it managed the business of the war that it has no time to take any kind of action in the way of making easy the transition to peace, and reduce the shock of the inevitable reaction.

## The Government is Responsible

In his speech at Holland, the last meeting in his western tour, Premier Meighen, in reply to a request that he would on his return to Ottawa give immediate attention to the freight rates question, stated that there was much misconception on the subject because very concerted and determined efforts had been made to spread that misconception. Mr. Meighen did not say what the misconception was, but he declared that it was the business of the Board of Railway Commissioners to deal with railway rates, not the business of the government, and that the government had asked the board to reconsider the decision it gave last September, and to leave out of consideration the National Railway system, and also to give special attention to the question of equalizing rates as between the East and the West.

Mr. Meighen made a simple statement of fact, and there is positively no misconception anywhere as to the facts of the case. The essential thing, the thing of supreme interest and importance to the people, is that the government explicitly recognized an injustice in the new rates and did not exercise its sovereign authority on behalf of the people. The government was not expected to interfere with the decision of the board to the extent of fixing rates itself; it was expected, and reasonably so, to suspend the order of the board pending reconsideration of the question in the light of the recommendations of the government. The government stated definitely, that the board had worked from a wrong basis in fixing the rates, that it had encroached upon the domain of policy, a purely government domain, in establishing the basis for estimating the needs of the railways, and it was plainly inferred in referring the order back to the board that as a consequence of this wrong basis the increase allowed was larger than it ought to be. The charge against the government, therefore, is that it deliberately and intentionally permitted the enforcement of an order which was avowedly unjust and practically connived at a systematic plundering of the people.

It is announced that the re-hearing of the freight rates case will be opened on November 22, and the press dispatch states that it is improbable that a new judgment will be issued before the beginning of next year. One might go further and say that only a very unsophisticated mind expected anything else to happen. Up to the end of this year the rates bear an extra five per cent. imposed for the purpose of enabling the railways to pay arrears of wage increases; to "give the Canadian Pacific Railway an even balance sheet at the end of the present fiscal year," by plundering the western grain growers. To keep the C.P.R. "in a healthy financial condition," as the commission put it, the farmer in Manitoba must pay an additional \$36 freight on every 1,000 bushels of wheat that he ships; the farmer in Saskatchewan must pay \$54, and the farmer in Alberta \$66, and this while wheat is selling at a price much below cost of production.

Mr. Meighen cannot escape responsibility for this gross injustice, and authorized extortion by "passing the buck" to the Board of Railway Commissioners. The plain fact is that the government abdicated when it

came in conflict with powerful interests; it deliberately refused to function in the public interest at a time when, on its own testimony, public interest was at stake. That is the charge that Mr. Meighen has to meet, a charge that with characteristic verbal ingenuity, he invariably evades. If Mr. Meighen was only half as clever as his friends think he is, he would realize that "fine words butter no parsnips," and that oratory is a rotten substitute for justice. However, the time is at hand when that truth will be forcibly brought home to him.

### The Sugar Farce

Because the government did not allow the order of the Board of Commerce fixing the price of sugar at 21 cents a pound, plus freight, to stand, sugar is now selling in the neighborhood of 12 cents a pound. If the sugar refiners had been as powerful as the railway interests the government would have treated the order of the Board of Commerce as it treated the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, authorizing the increase of rates—that is, it would have sent the order back, suggesting that it be modified according to certain recommendations, but allowing it to stand so that the refiners could, in the meantime, get all the advantage it was intended to give them. It may also be said that the order would have stood had it not been for the tremendous volume of protest with which it was met; it would have stood because it was, undoubtedly, sponsored by the government in the first instance. The board issued the order but the government authorized it. That at least is a fair inference from the fact that the board and the government had a meeting just a few hours before the promulgation of the order. Then the government discovering it had made a blunder did a right-about-turn and the board in silent dignity resigned.

The refiners are still complaining that they have been badly treated. Maybe they

have; unfortunately, they have never shown any inclination to produce the proof that they have been badly treated. They seem to expect the people to take their word for it. They were invited to lay all their cards on the table and they declined the invitation. As long as they prefer to keep the public in the dark as to the exact situation in their business, they have no right to expect the public to care whether they have been badly treated or not. In the meantime it may be noted that the refiners were making huge profits and paying handsome dividends even when sugar was controlled "in the interests of the public."

### Calder v. Meighen

In his speech at Moose Jaw, Mr. Calder said:

I believe in a tariff for revenue. I believe in a tariff for protection of Canadian industries. You cannot have a tariff for revenue without its being at the same time a tariff that gives protection. I do not believe in the tariff plank in the Farmers' Platform.

In his speech at Winnipeg, Mr. Meighen said:

Great Britain had a tariff on the Free Trade principle for two generations. They have collected over there large sums of money by customs duties, but in those two generations they put a duty on nothing that they made at home. They taxed tea and tobacco and coffee and spices and liquors and the like, but they put on no duty whatever that had any protective effect. There was no duty at all if the same goods were made in England. That was a Free Trade tariff.

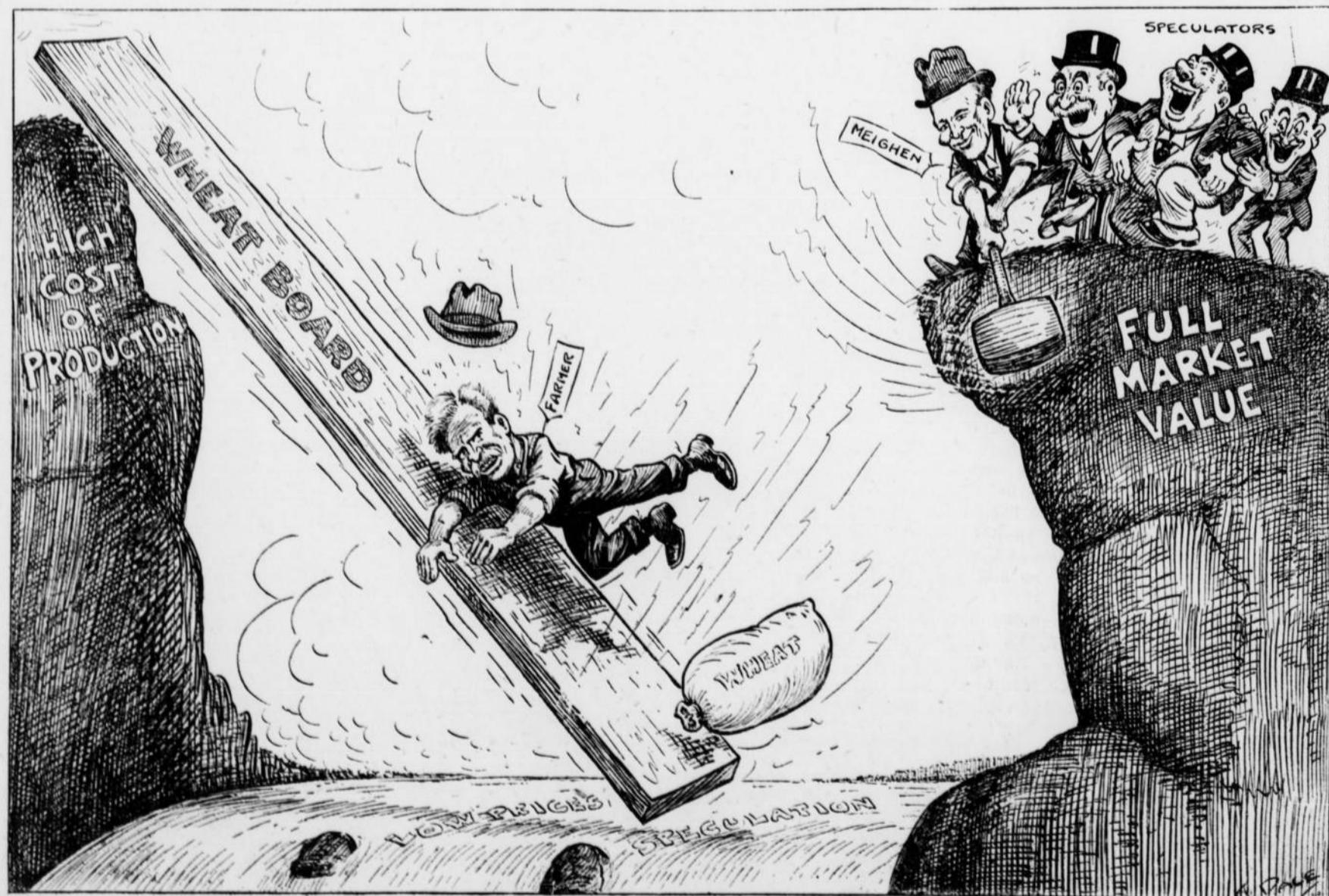
It is none of our business, of course, if Mr. Calder chooses to say one thing and Mr. Meighen another in their public speeches, but as they cannot both be right it might be better for them if they got together in private and compared notes before going on the platform, so that there would be no danger of them contradicting each other. In this case Mr. Meighen was right and Mr. Calder was talking balderdash.

### Editorial Notes

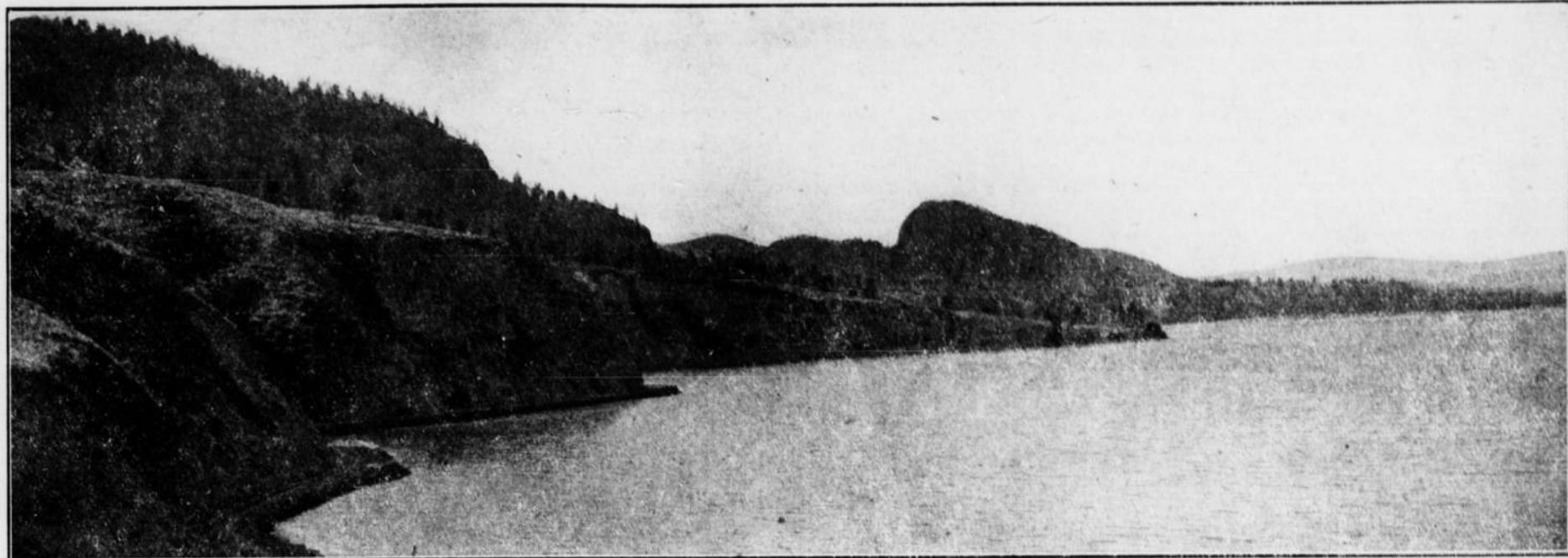
A trade paper published in Winnipeg had the following to say upon the tariff in a recent issue: "Great Britain has had a free trade tariff for some 60 years, but her tariff was not the free trade that many would have us believe in a foolish endeavor to force this Dominion into a withdrawal of our tariff. Great Britain protected her vital industries by a tariff while according free trade to those industries which did not conflict with her own." As an exhibition of monumental ignorance that statement takes the prize. The writer of it manifestly doesn't know the first thing about the subject he presumes to discuss. Many protectionists, however, are in that plight.

Says the Financial Times: "We are told that we should have a scientific tariff whatever that may be. We harbor the suspicion that a scientific analysis of tariffs would be destructive of the whole principle of tariffs. When political economists get through pulling to pieces these principles there seems little left to recommend the adoption of tariffs at all. If it is any satisfaction to western extremists to hear this admission, we freely make it." We commend this admission to those farm papers that are trying to persuade the farmer that a tariff commission would give the country a "scientific tariff."

"What we want in Canada today, is not less politics but more politics," says Hon. Robert Rogers, "for after all politics is the science of government." Canada would have been better off today if her politicians had been men who saw in politics "the science of government." Too many of them saw in politics the means of gratifying a predatory instinct in themselves and others. The history of Canadian politics would have been more edifying if the country had had fewer politicians of the Rogers' type.



A Mean Meighen Trick



Lake Shore Drive, Okanagan Lake, just North of Penticton, B.C.

# Farmers and the Tariff

APPEAR before you by request of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., on behalf of its 23,000 farmer shareholders. On their behalf I place before you the tariff provisions of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which will be found attached as an appendix to this statement.

The executive of the company were present as a part of the Canadian Council of Agriculture when this platform was drawn up, and gave their full consent to its promulgation; the platform contains the matured opinion of representative farmers on the tariff. It does not, and is not intended to contain the extreme opinions that are often expressed by individual farmers, who, like many in other industries, speak only from regard to their own industry; in it due and proper regard is had to the general national welfare, and if adopted by the parliament of Canada would result in a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. The somewhat lengthy preamble is, in our opinion, a statement of important facts too long lost sight of; while the definite demands which follow are concise, clearly stated and set forth exactly what in our judgment should be done.

The different proposals are:

1. An increased number of articles on the free list.
2. Substantial reductions in the general tariff.
3. Further preference to Great Britain, looking to possible Free Trade within the Empire.
4. Free exchange of natural products with the United States.

It is not a Free Trade policy, although interested and unscrupulous persons declare it to be so. It is not a tariff for revenue, as it contemplates a possible loss of revenue and is followed by proposals for making good any loss the revenue may suffer.

The term "Free Trade" contains nothing that alarms the farmer; he has been and is living under Free Trade conditions so far as the price for his products is concerned, while living under protection so far as his purchases are concerned. The manufacturing industries have, however, had exactly opposite conditions; they have bought all the produce of the farms they require under a Free Trade policy, while they have sold their products under the protection of a law specially designed to give an increased value to those products. It would be surprising if they did not regard Free Trade with horror.

#### Tariff and Shoes

For the purpose of showing the effect of the tariff on the farming industry I will take as a specimen and analyze one item from Schedule "A" of the customs tariff. The duty on boots and

#### *Memorandum Presented to the Tariff Commission at Regina, October 10, by Hon. George Langley on behalf of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company*

shoes is 30 per cent. This means that the foreigner who exports these goods into the Dominion pays the customs officials 30 cents for every dollar's worth of boots he ships into Canada, the jobber or wholesaler who undertakes the distribution of the goods adds 10 per cent. profit for himself not only on the commercial value of the goods but on the duty as well. This will raise the duty to 33 per cent. The retailer adds his 30 per cent. to his investment in the duty, which raises it to 42 per cent. I am not troubling about the fractions, which raise the duty a little higher, but taking 42 per cent. on a pair of boots whose commercial value is \$5.00, the price is raised by the duty to \$7.10. It is stated on authority that less than 10 per cent. of our boot supply is imported, but the tariff enables our Canadian boot manufacturers to charge the 42 per cent. on what they produce also, so that while the consumer pays a price raised by the tariff 42 per cent., less than one-tenth of this advanced price goes into the Dominion treasury, the remainder going as a bonus to the Canadian boot manufacturer. It may be replied if this reasoning is correct, "the farmer does not suffer any more in paying this extra charge created by the tariff than the rest of the public." We submit he does; every other section of the community, in a measure at least, pass it along, the wholesaler passes it on to the retailer, the retailer includes it in the price of his goods, the professional man gets out by charging higher fees, the skilled workman and even the unskilled workman escapes it in part by insisting on higher wages, the farmer is forced back on nature; and nature, scorning the artificial, refuses to be a party to the deal. The farmer's outlay is increased, and he is the only worker in the community whose income cannot be increased also. One peculiarity of this method of raising taxes must be stated. Our population has for some years been nearly stagnant, our emigration exceeds our immigration, we have only part of our natural increase to rely upon to fill up this vast country, consequently, our married people with families are a much greater national asset than single persons or those married without children, and yet every addition to the family means increased taxes on the parents, and not only that, but an increased subsidy from the parents to the millionaire heads of the Canadian boot and shoe industry. Could any system of taxation be more stupid or more objectionable.

#### Exclude War Conditions

We would suggest to you that in con-

sidering facts and figures for the purpose of your enquiry, no attention should be given to those based upon experience during the war. Any statement of the condition of the manufacturing or farming industries of that time is misleading as a guide for a permanent fiscal policy. We are willing to admit that the price obtained for wheat during the last four years has more than compensated for the higher price of all commodities including labor; the higher prices of supplies, however, have been a drain upon those farmers whose crops have been a succession of failures during the years of high grain prices. We are convinced that high prices for cereals such as we grow in Canada can only be temporary. No man whose knowledge of international wheat growing and marketing conditions entitle him to express an opinion would venture to predict that two-dollar wheat or one-dollar-and-a-half wheat is likely to last two more seasons. The price will, in all probability, in the near future approximate to pre-war conditions.

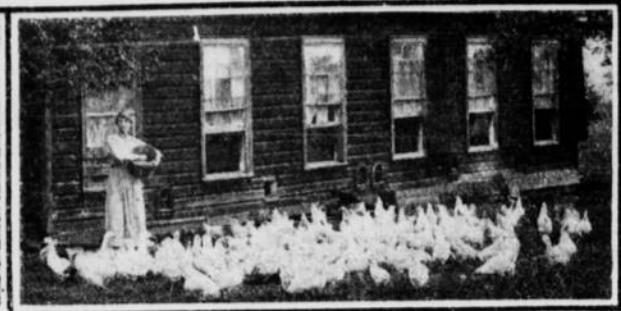
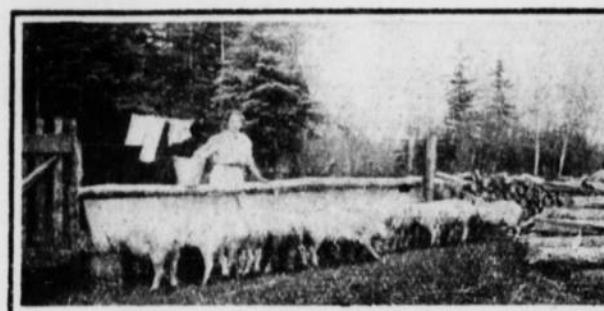
#### Wheat Growing Conditions

It is important you, gentlemen, should know what those conditions were. In the fall of 1913, before the war clouds had gathered, the Hon. Mr. Dunning and myself acted as a commission on grain marketing. As a part of our investigations, we held meetings in a number of places in this province, many farmers attended and gave us their experience of the cost of producing wheat; the evidence we gathered was carefully tabulated and analyzed, and following this we compared the cost of production with the market price that had ruled for the two preceding seasons, and we found that where the land was of average quality the margin of profit for the farmer had disappeared; in the districts where the land was poorer, the farmers were going behind or were living under conditions that were permanently unendurable; while farmers in good districts were only with care holding their own. We made known our findings in a report written by our secretary, the late Major Mantle, not a pessimist by any means. The report was published by the provincial government, and variously commented upon by the press. Mr. Bury, at that time vice-president of the C.P.R., a man of keen observation and good judgment, while complaining that the provincial government had acted unwisely in having the report published, admitted to the Hon. Mr. Calder, then my colleague, that his own travels through the West had con-

#### The Toll on the Farmer

It was well known that many farmers at that time were leaving their farms, not to go to California for the winter, but with the hope of getting a living some other way. Scores of farmers who had come up from the States were going back to their former home, finding life among us no longer attractive. Owners of good virgin prairie land, locally well situated, who were being impoverished by the taxes, could find no buyers for the land, although offered at moderate prices. During the winter that followed, the provincial government made large grants of money to city municipalities for relief to the unemployed and destitute. The outbreak of war, horrible as it was in every other respect, gave the prairie West respite from an impending disaster. The toll which the tariff was taking—only a portion of which was going into the public treasury—was draining the life blood from the western farming industry. The so-called home market had been proved a delusion, and was not in the smallest degree an ameliorating factor. Upon no one important matter has the press and public of our Dominion been so ill-informed or so misinformed as the general condition and standing of the prairie farmer. In order to carry the tariff burden, the virgin qualities of nearly forty million acres of land has been exploited, and the accruing value of half that quantity of free land has been exploited also. The result is, that instead of laying the foundation of an agricultural community that will be prosperous, contented and permanent, whose settlement will get closer and more populous, we have an agricultural population in the West only a small percentage of which regard their yearly work as home building, and the millions of acres of good land yet uncultivated has ceased to be attractive to desirable settlers. This injury to the nation's greatest natural asset has been compassed to build up an artificial asset which the advocates of continued protection tell us can only live so long as it is able to levy tribute on the general community. The condition of the farming industry merits your attention for a special reason. During the last year thousands of our returned soldiers have been settled upon the land, loaded in most cases with a large responsibility for loans advanced; surely these men should be given something better than a gambler's chance to make good.

Continued on Page 11



Man Works from Sun to Sun, but Woman's Work is Never Done

One-fourth of farm women do outside chores, 56 per cent. of them take care of the garden, while three-fourths of them care for the poultry

# Mrs. Solomon of 1920

## *A Recent Survey of the Farm Homes of the United States Reveals that there is little Difference in 3000 Years---By Mary P. McCallum*

**S**OLONOM may have been a wise enough old man in his day, but in the light of recent investigations it appears that he has been taken altogether too literally. Men say women never invent anything to make their work easier, but go on doing things exactly as their mothers did. Now, it is just possible that wise old King Solomon is in a measure to blame for this. Just in case some other woman might find the last chapter of the book of Proverbs and fall into the same trap of unprogressiveness that women for 3,000 years have fallen into, it might be wise to sew the pages together there, or paste a heavy white paper over them so that others may not read.

For in that chapter it says, and surely now no one can say that women do not take their religious instruction pretty literally:

"Who can find a virtuous woman?  
She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands."

"She bringeth her food from afar."

"She riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household."

"With the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard."

"Her candle goeth not out by night."

"She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

"She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchants."

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Today women are doing the very same things that apparently they did in the time of Solomon. There are slight differences, of course, but after all they are in details. Farm women today carry coal-oil lamps instead of candles. They plant vegetables in the backyard instead of a vineyard, and instead of making fine linen and selling it, they make fine butter and deliver it to the merchants. Instead of laying her hands to the spindle, the woman of today lays hers to the sewing machine. It might be difficult for Solomon to distinguish by their handiworks, should he return to earth today, his wives from the women of the Canadian farms. Of course, Solomon always had tricks for deciding knotty little problems like that, and this would not be invulnerable to him. But the fact is only too apparent that the Mrs. Solomons who reside on Canadian farms today have little to differentiate their occupations from those of the 700 Mrs. Solomons who resided in the court with their lord and master some 3,000 years ago.

### Searchlight of Publicity

Investigation and publicity have found us in 1920 "with the goods on us," so to speak. The indictment of women's woeful (apparent) lack of progressiveness has been brought on us through an investigation undertaken by the department of agriculture in Washington into the farm homes and living conditions of the American farm people. The survey was conducted by Miss Florence Ward, chief of the women's branch of the States Relations Service of the department.

Last summer when I was down at Colorado Springs at the annual convention of the American Home Economics Association, I met Miss Ward and had an interview with her. She delivered what I believe was a very splendid address on the work of her department, but, unfortunately, I did not hear it.

One's first sight of her proclaims her as a well-dressed, good-looking woman of marked executive ability. Unlike the idea most Canadians have of American business or professional women, Miss Ward cannot tell you fluently and enthusiastically of the wonderful work her department is doing. Her forte is in doing things and getting somewhere, certainly not in telling all about it in conversation. One has, however, the impression of a reservoir of reserve knowledge and ability, and her work most certainly substantiates that impression. The merit of this particular work of Miss Ward is not only on the deductions she has drawn from the statistics gathered, but rather in the questions propounded to draw forth the information. There are a hundred ways of asking questions to elicit varying information, but Miss Ward's questionnaire was designed to secure the maximum of useable and useful information.

But to begin at the beginning; the whole survey originated in the women's

branch of the department of agriculture, in its desire to

make the work of the women's branch of the department of agriculture, in its desire to

man who left his farm home because of the incessant grind with inadequate and antiquated equipment, who returned after he had become a successful business man to visit his mother. He watched his mother carefully through the first day he was home, and then wrote down in tabulated form her day's program. Here it is:

Mother rose at 5.30.  
She cooked the breakfast.  
Pumped a pail of water.  
Looked after the chickens.  
Washed the dishes.  
Swept the kitchen.  
Churned eight pounds of butter.  
Got dinner.  
Baked cookies.  
Pumped a pail of water.  
Washed a sink full of dishes, churned and so forth.  
Made the beds and tidied the rooms.  
Pumped a pail of water.  
Fed the chickens.  
SAT DOWN on the edge of the porch and visited a minute.  
Worked over the butter.  
Cooked supper.  
Washed the dishes.  
Pumped a pail of water.  
SAT DOWN and visited while she darned socks.

What virtue there could be in "carrying her food from afar" is difficult to understand, but then it is always difficult to understand the ways of a household that has 700 wives. At that they

extend to farm women the most practical and acceptable assistance. It undertook, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges and farm bureaus, to learn from farm women

themselves what were their real problems, so that the co-operative extension service might be guided in doing its part toward the solving of these problems. The survey was made in the 33 northern and western states and covered 10,044 homes. It was requested that in selecting the counties to be surveyed the following plan be carried out: (1) Choose the most typical farming counties of each state; (2) take one or more of the most typical farming communities in each county; (3) secure a record from every farm home in the locality selected, irrespective of size, farm tenure, prosperity of farm family or other conditions; (4) select, if possible, a locality containing from 35 to 50 homes; and (5) include in the survey none but bona fide farm homes.

### Diversity of Work

And the conditions revealed are truly amazing. It reminds one of the young

try. It might be quite all right for the woman who is only one of 700 to carry her food from afar, but today where there is only one woman to do everything, it is rather expecting too much to have her take that injunction literally.

Here is the story graphically. A daughter in an Ohio farm home calculated that, in carrying water into the house for thirty years, her mother had walked as far as from Ohio to San Francisco and back, and had climbed Pike's Peak six times, carrying a pail of water all the time.

And Mrs. Solomon of 1920 "riseth also while it is yet night." Nothing new there. The survey shows that farm women work in the summer an average of 13.1 hours each day, and in the winter 10.5 hours. As Mrs. Elliott said in her evidence to the tariff commission at Brandon, "The working hours of the country women do not indicate an eight-hour day, unless it means eight in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon." In the little survey Mrs. Elliott made she found that three-fourths of farm women rise at five o'clock in the summer and at six in the winter, while some rise at an even earlier hour. Vacations seem beyond the realm of realization for 87 per cent. of farm women, and the few who do take vacation are spared only eleven and a half days.

When she expostulated that 10 and 11 o'clock were really very late hours for them to be still doing the day's work, one little group she interviewed said, "Well, we work if you call sewing, patching and darning work." There are few who would agree that those tasks were any recreational sport. The American survey states that 92 per cent. of the 10,000 women interviewed indulged in this "indoor sport." That is, 92 per cent. of them did their own sewing, and they spent on an average of more than three hours each week mending and darning. Nearly all farm women have sewing machines—a significant fact.

### The Only Handy Thing

Labor-saving devices are conspicuous by their absence. The woman herself seemed to be the only handy thing. Of course, power on the farm is the greatest convenience of modern times. Now, it is curious that while the farm man will admit the unqualified precedence of power over all other labor-savers in the work of the farm, he is not nearly so ready to apply that same idea to the workshop of his wife. While 48 per cent. reported power for operating farm machinery, only 22 per cent. of the farm homes had an engine of any kind for operating the washing machine, churn or any other item of equipment. This in spite, too, of the fact that the engine that operates the fanning-mill or the feed-chopper can, with little or no trouble, be used also to operate the washing machine. While we commonly blame the farm man for not helping to modernize the farm home, it isn't likely that the farm woman is altogether above blame. If she set up a big enough howl, or banned pie from the menu, or some other drastic action, my betting would be that she would soon have every modern convenience. Men like pie. Part of the trick in managing them, so we are told, is in regulating the ration of pie, according to the desires of the moment. Anyway, anything is worth a trial.

Continued on Page 10

# Author's Assistant

By Hopkins Moorhouse

THE two long forefingers with which G. Abercrombie Higgins, story-writer, pounded his typewriter hovered uncertainly over the keyboard. The typewriter stood on an inverted packing case out under the trees in the back yard at the Beach cottage the Higgins's had rented for the season. On it were spread three pipes, four paper weights, a supply of paper, and a half-finished manuscript. Higgins reached for his favorite pipe, and leaned back in his chair, frowning thoughtfully. He watched a tiny bug crawling in the sand. He tinkered with his watch chain. No use. He got up and went into the house to find Mrs. Higgins.

"Say, Molly, can you give me an idea for a lover's quarrel—something simple and natural, you know. Blessed if I can think of one that fits!"

"Why, I—don't—know, Geordie." Pretty little Mrs. Higgins smiled at the request, and looked up from her fancy-work.

"Thought maybe you might be able to recall some specific incident from real life—some of your acquaintances—"

"Let me see. There was that night you were watching me dance with Chester Cousins, and thought I smiled at him too often when he was only telling me about a funny incident at the store."

"Forget it, Moll. No, but honestly I wish you could think of something. I'm stuck in the middle of the yarn."

"Well, why not take that time when you came back from the country and got mad because I wouldn't cancel a party engagement and—?"

"No, no, no! That won't do for a minute. I've got to have something where the girl's in the right and the fellow's—"

"Well, now, I like that!" Mrs. Higgins frowned indignantly. "As much as to say I was all to blame on that occasion, and you were the high and mighty king who could do no wrong. The ideal!"

"Now, now, girlie, don't let's get back to those old spats. Anyway, you knew in your heart of hearts that you ought to've cancelled that party. We were practically engaged

then, and you—"

"Did that give you any license to be selfishly unreasonable?"

"You knew I was coming back on that date. I wrote you to that effect."

"And I didn't get the letter till that morning. I explained how it was, didn't I?"

"There were plans to be discussed and a new job in sight, and I wanted to talk to you," insisted Higgins. "Yet although you knew I had to leave town again next morning you couldn't forego that one little party—"

"I'd promised to go, and the Cransons were expecting me."

"When things that were really important and affected our future," pursued Higgins, "were waiting to be discussed and decided."

"I'd promised to play the accompaniments for Chester Cousins, too, and the song was new, and he'd practiced it only with me—"

"And I'd already told you I didn't like that fellow!" cried G. Abercrombie resentfully.

"He was just as good as you were, so far as I could see!" retorted Mrs. Higgins with spirit and flushed cheeks.

"Pity you didn't marry him and be done with it, then." He administered a savage kick at the door jamb, and hurt his toe so badly that it was all he could do to conceal the pain.

"At least I wouldn't be everlastingly hearing nothing but stories, stories, stories!" she burst out. "I'd have a husband who had time to take me out often and who'd—"

"Yes, you'd do a lot of chasing around on 15 dollars a week! Even that's pretty good for a cheap-John clerk," submitted G. Abercrombie disapprovingly. "You might go for a ride on the street cars once in a while or sit in the park—"

"Supposing we did!" snapped Mrs. Higgins hotly. "Supposing we did! When we went for the ride we'd ride, and when we sat in the park we'd sit! We wouldn't be everlastingly trying to turn everything we saw or did or said into a story. It's story this and story that! Up in the middle of the night to make notes! 'Don't let's go to Such-and-Such; I've just got an idea for a new story, and I could almost finish it this evening, and do you mind, dear?' I'm nothing! I'm nobody! I'm—"

"Very unjust. Sorry," murmured Higgins, his face pale.

He strode angrily through the house and slammed the kitchen door. He picked up a tomato off the window-ledge and threw it with all his might against the panels, where it made a lovely mess, and splashed on his clean white outing shirt.

"Darn it!"

He relighted his pipe, and puffed at it furiously. A tennis ball reposed on the sill; he reached for it, and began rolling it up the roof of the shed and catching it when it came down.

Thus having quieted his ruffled nerves somewhat, G. Abercrombie Higgins took to pacing up and down the board walk. This board walk consisted of planks, laid lengthwise, three planks wide; the middle planks had

fairly oozed ideas this summer, and as he walked slowly back and forth now his

eyes began to sparkle eagerly. He grinned, he chuckled, he laughed. He cut across through the sand to his typewriter as fast as he could go, and for an hour the machine clicked steadily. When the story was finally finished he glanced at his watch, and got up hastily.

"Going into town, Molly," he volunteered, as he slipped into his coat. "Want to see Richardson. Take lunch in the city. Back at six. Just got time to catch the boat if I run. Bye-bye." He pecked at her mouth and was gone.

On the boat he bought a paper, and discovered that the news of the day consisted of two big reproachful eyes—his wife's eyes! They headed every item on the front page; they swam on each successive inside page, and even shut out the baseball scores. When he tossed aside the paper in disgust they sat on the rail of the boat and stared at him so reproachfully that he was driven to perambulating restlessly about the deck.

They worried him off and on until he found himself in the editor's private office.

"Best story I've seen of your's, Higgins," nodded Mr. Richardson in approval when he had finished reading it. "Will \$65 interest you?"

G. Abercrombie hid his elation behind a great cloud of cigar smoke.

"It'll enable me to pay my laundry bill, I guess," he grinned. "Call it a deal."

"This voucher will get you a check from the cashier as you go out, then. What's your hurry, old man? Sit down. I want to talk to you about some special stuff."

G. Abercrombie Higgins ate his lunch at a quiet little table in a quiet corner of a quiet little restaurant of which he knew. His wife's eyes were still watching him, but their reproach was tempered by the good news of this special commission. He was beginning to "arrive" in earnest now, and Molly would be glad.

Poor kid! He had neglected her lately. He had been working every minute to win out once and for all, and it was all for her. How'n the mischief had their squabble this morning started, anyway? Well, it didn't matter. It wasn't so serious, but it could be forgotten speedily.

Down at Applegath's there was a splendid suit that had caught her eye one day. She had been so taken with it that they had gone into the store, and Molly had tried it on "just for fun." It had been a perfect fit. G. Abercrombie smiled to himself as he remembered how beautiful she had looked in it, and made up his mind that as soon as he had paid for his lunch he'd go down and see if it was gone. If it were still there he'd have it sent out to the house, even if it did cost \$50.

There would be \$15 left. That would buy a new hand-bag she was wanting, some candy, some flowers, a couple of tickets for a good show, and still leave enough for a box of cigars.

"Ladies suits? Step right this way, sir. Mr. Cousins, show this gentleman—"

"Why, hello there, George!"

It was actually Chester Cousins! The same pasty face, the same silly smirk, same loud tie—or rather, it's mate—same obsequious manner! With mixed feelings Mr. Higgins shook hands.

"Surprised to see me, eh? Just blew in the other day —from Winnipeg. Been

there ever since I left the little old home burg. Kind o' lost track o' me, eh? How's Molly?"

"She's well," said Mr. Higgins stiffly.

"That's good. Grabbed a wife myself. An' say, mebbe she aint some kid! You must come and see us, G. A. The missus wrote home for your people's address, and I thought I heard her sayin' she was goin' to look Molly up this week."

"We shall be delighted," said Mr. Higgins. "And so you're—married!"

"I sure am. That suit you asked about's down here in front," informed Cousins as he led the way. "Great thing this married life, eh? Providin' you git the right wife, eh? I sure got the only-only!" He beamed. "And say, G. A., y'ought to see them twins!"

"Twins!" echoed Mr. Higgins inanely.

"Yep," said Cousins proudly. "Two pair of 'em."

"Why—why, congratulations!" exclaimed Higgins cordially.

"Kids is great!" enthused Cousins. "Great! Say, look here, when'll you come out an' see the wife an' kids? She's a great girl. You'll like her immensely. She'll be glad to see any old friends o' mine. Seems to me I heard her sayin' she ussta go to school with Molly, too."

"That so?" Mr. Higgins fingered a fold of the suit critically. "I'll take that suit if you can catch the afternoon delivery without fail."

"Sure thing, G. A. What line of business you in now? The missus was wonderin' the other day. . . ."

All the way home on the boat G. Abercrombie's impatience grew. He had never noticed before how slow the old tub was. At the park dock he was first through the gates. Hugging his parcels, he jog-trotted most of the way.

And it was a very tearful and disturbed little wife who ran down to the cottage gate to meet him.

"Oh, Geordie, dear, I've had just a horrible day!" She clung to his arm tightly as they strolled up the walk. "Guess who came to see me this afternoon—an old school friend, Emily Johnston, only she aint that any more. You'll never guess in the world who she married in Winnipeg—Chester Cousins!"

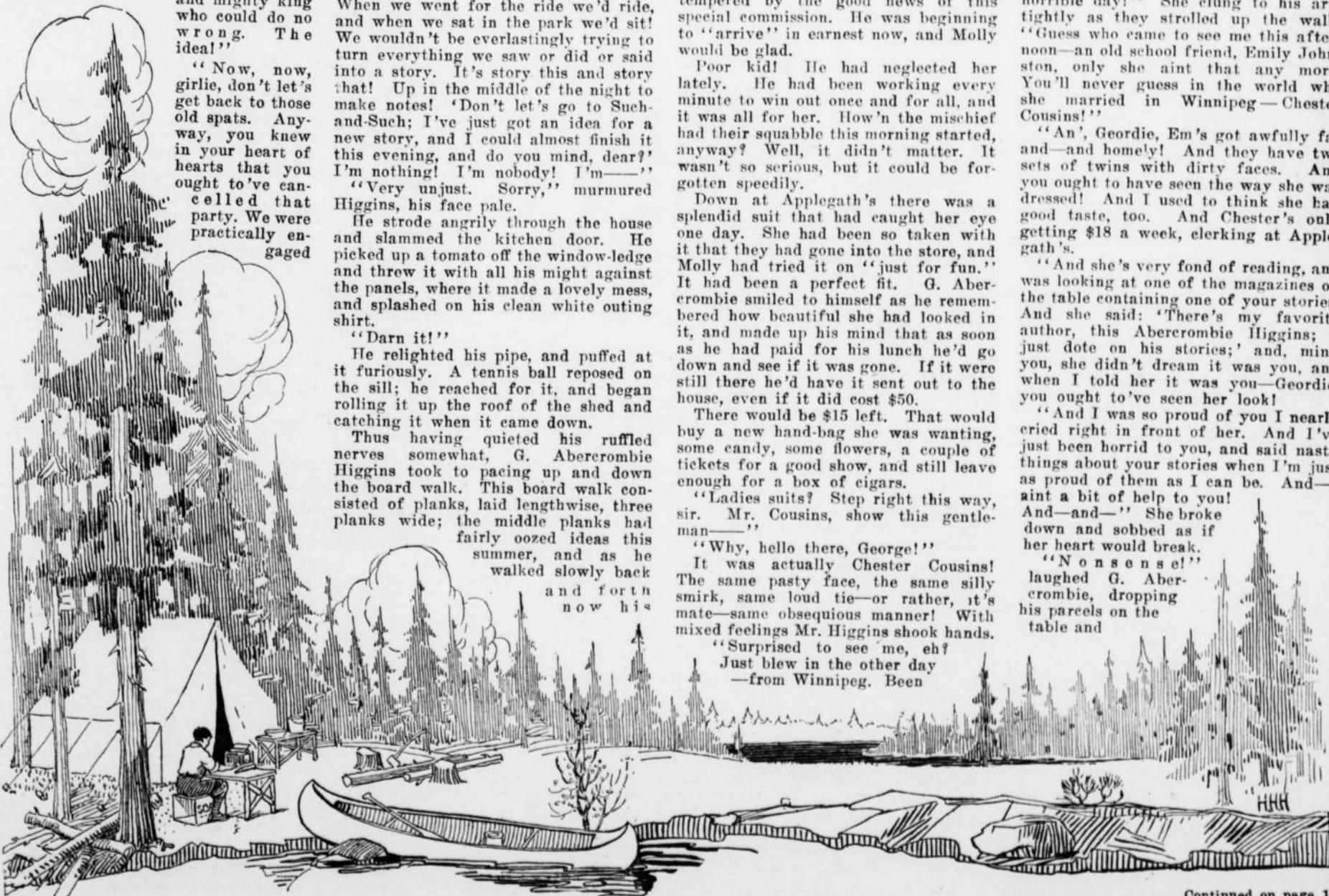
"An', Geordie, Em's got awfully fat and—and homely! And they have two sets of twins with dirty faces. And you ought to have seen the way she was dressed! And I used to think she had good taste, too. And Chester's only getting \$18 a week, clerking at Applegath's."

"And she's very fond of reading, and was looking at one of the magazines on the table containing one of your stories. And she said: 'There's my favorite author, this Abercrombie Higgins; I just dote on his stories;' and, mind you, she didn't dream it was you, and when I told her it was you—Geordie, you ought to've seen her look!"

"And I was so proud of you I nearly cried right in front of her. And I've just been horrid to you, and said nasty things about your stories when I'm just as proud of them as I can be. And—I aint a bit of help to you!"

"And—and—" She broke down and sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Nonsense!" laughed G. Abercrombie, dropping his parcels on the table and



*Levain Pattern*

*Proud of it*

**T**HERE is a definite reason behind the pride of ownership. You wouldn't be especially proud of cracked, broken china nor would you point with pride to silverplate that had not kept its glistening surface.

But the graceful lines, and enduring burnished surface of 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate are cause for lasting pride of ownership.

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Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

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**SALTY CRISP DELICIOUS**  
**ASK FOR THEM**  
**IN THE STRIPED PACKAGE**

**Fairy Soda Biscuit**

**NORTHWEST FAIRY BISCUIT**

## Mrs. Solomon of 1920

Continued from Page 8

Only 65 per cent. of the women interviewed had water in the kitchen, either running or a pump, and 32 per cent. of them had running water. Yet not everyone who had running water had a bath tub. Bath tubs are only in one home out of every five. Four-fifths of the children of today are having the same sensation in their weekly ablutions as we had when we were young. Most of us remember the warm kitchen on Saturday nights, the clean "nighties" hanging around the room, the hooked mat in front of the oven door, and the granite or wooden wash tub. Here one after another we were given our weekly tubbing. Our mothers must have groaned over the samenesses of their off-springs, for, if other families were like ours, we all emitted the same howls when soap went in our eyes, and wriggled and squirmed in the same way when the coarse towel was generously applied to our spinal columns. Today the same performance is going on in 80 per cent. of the farm homes of the North American continent.

A few more people had sinks and drains, some of these where there were pumps. An amazing thing is that while 96 per cent. of farm women do their own washing, only a little over half of them have washing machines. The deduction must be that the other half still do the farm washing on a board. That's pretty awful. Ninety per cent. of farm people still have only an out-door toilet. And remember these figures are for the United States, that country reputed to be the wealthiest in the world, yet in Canada, when Eastern papers commented on conditions here as presented in evidence before the tariff commission, they poohed and laughed at the "sorry picture." Much less than half the farm women of the United States have carpet sweepers. If the others have carpets or rugs they are obliged to take the old-fashioned broom, and, with the expenditure of much energy, stir the dust all up only to let it settle down again.

### Stoves Still Much Used

Nine thousand of the homes reporting are supplied with heat from stoves. The lean-to kitchen is proverbial of the farm. Here in the summer 94 per cent. of America's farm women do their bread baking, pie and cake making, prepare three meals a day for a family and hired men, pickle and preserve and can, and often this in a heat of 100 in the shade. In the winter frequently the kitchen floor is so cold that the person who works in it has a chronic cold in the head, or rheumatism, or any one of a dozen other ailments. Then again while the average sized house is seven rooms, the average number of stoves is less than two. It is impossible to properly heat all the seven rooms with less than two stoves, as any Mrs. Solomon can testify who has tried it. One or two rooms are heated and the others not so frequently used are left cold. The little question of cleaning the stoves is not an inconsiderable item. But when it comes to estimating the work and energy required in filling those stoves and keeping them in such a full condition as to have their heat penetrate the three or four rooms they are supposed to warm, the task is stupendous. Hundreds of thousands of farm women, millions in fact, carry in wood and carry out ashes all the year around.

While on the question of heat it might be advisable to mention that 79 per cent. of the farm homes in the United States are lighted by lamps. It is probable that in this much newer country the percentage is higher. Seventy-nine women out of every hundred have to fill lamps with oil, clean lamp-chimneys and wicks, and run the risk of having them knocked off tables and shelves where they are placed.

It wouldn't be so bad if farm women received any compensation for all the work they do. There are about seven cows on the farm. One-fourth of the

farm women help to take care of the livestock, more than one-third of them help to milk, nine out of every ten women wash the milk pails, and 65 per cent. of them wash the separator. Perhaps there are those who think creameries have removed one occupation from the home, but only yet in a small measure have they. Sixty per cent. of the farm women of the United States still make butter. That would not be so bad, but only 11 per cent. of those who sell butter get the money for their own use. While most of us are "born tired" or lazy, we can be spurred to the point of doing work if we know we are going to get something for doing it. How farm women in such large numbers have the heart to go on working year in and year out and not have for their own use the returns from their productive labors, would, I believe, make King Solomon sit up and take notice. In fact, Solomon himself was strongly in favor of compensation, for he said, "Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

Daily the women of the farm carry out the scraps from their tables to a flock of 90 fowls, raise chickens and prepare fowl for markets. Yet for all their trouble only 22 per cent. of them have the fowl money for their own use, and 16 per cent. have the egg money. One-fourth of the farm women of the country to the south work for a time each year in the fields, and much more than half of them plant and care for gardens.

### Long Distances From Towns

"Carrying her food from afar" holds true not only in the kitchen, where roller skates would be of prime convenience, but in the matter of getting her food from the market to the kitchen. Market is an average of five miles from home. In Canada the large amount of mail order business still more makes true the carrying of food from afar.

Complaint is often made of the small number of farm children who enter the higher schools of learning, but the average distance from high school is 5.9 miles. In the part of the United States most nearly approximating our own, the distance is a fraction under ten miles. It is pretty difficult to keep children at school when the school is so far away. The condition in our country would be much more extreme. Doctors and trained nurses are miles further away than schools.

But the picture should not be painted only in blues. There are many rosy hues. The survey intimates that the evidence showed that farm women love the country and do not want to give up its freedom for city life. Farm women realize that there is no one who can take her place as teacher and companion of her children during their early, impressionable years, and want time salvaged from housekeeping duties to care for the sacred trust of home-making. The evidence concludes, "Farm women want to broaden their outlook and keep up with the advancement of their children, not by courses of study but by bringing progressive ideas, methods and facilities into the everyday work and recreation of the home environment."

The United States some five years ago organized a women's branch of the department of agriculture, and the department is staffed with such capable women as Miss Ward. Through this department and its splendidly co-operative working arrangement with every rural agency in the United States, the working conditions of farm women are gradually but surely improving. It is not an easy task, but already there is marked improvement. The farm bureaus, the home demonstration agents, and the home economic specialists, with their scientific and expert knowledge and training, are the mediums by which many of the improvements are wrought. This comes of

having a federal appropriation for the women's branch of the department, and of having a staff of experts to carry out a definite agricultural policy in relation to farm women. This country has not concerned itself with a policy that will apply modern industrial knowledge and equipment to the women's share of the greatest industry of this country. Are we ready for a permanent agricultural policy for the farm women and farm homes of this country? I believe we are.

### Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 7

In adjusting the tariff we object to any branch of industry being placed in the position where it does not encounter fair and reasonable competition; such competition is the spur of efficiency. The industry that is relieved of this will, in the nature of things, find no place for the person of initiative and progressive ideas; it will rely upon the law and not upon brains; it may show a satisfactory balance sheet, but it will be a clog upon and not a contributor to national greatness.

We suggest to you that to continue the tariff in anything like its present form is a direct contradiction of the purpose of those who originated the protective tariff. Its purpose was said to build up and establish manufacturing industries. To bring this about the consumers were asked to endure the higher prices entailed. There is no sense of proportion in giving to an industry fully established the same assistance that was given to it when it was striving to secure a foothold.

We suggest to you that profits secured to any industry by an unjust law are like a gambler's gains, easily diverted to improper uses. The revolt of the farmers against both traditional political parties is due in part to the widely-held belief that each has been bonused by the protected industries, and so indirectly bribed to uphold protection. At the present time large sums of money are being expended in advertising propaganda; whole pages in the daily press are filled repeatedly. No one is sooth enough to think this is being done to promote the nation's interests; it is inconceivable that a nationwide propaganda of this kind would be entered upon and its heavy cost defrayed except to retain sectional privileges inimical to the general interests.

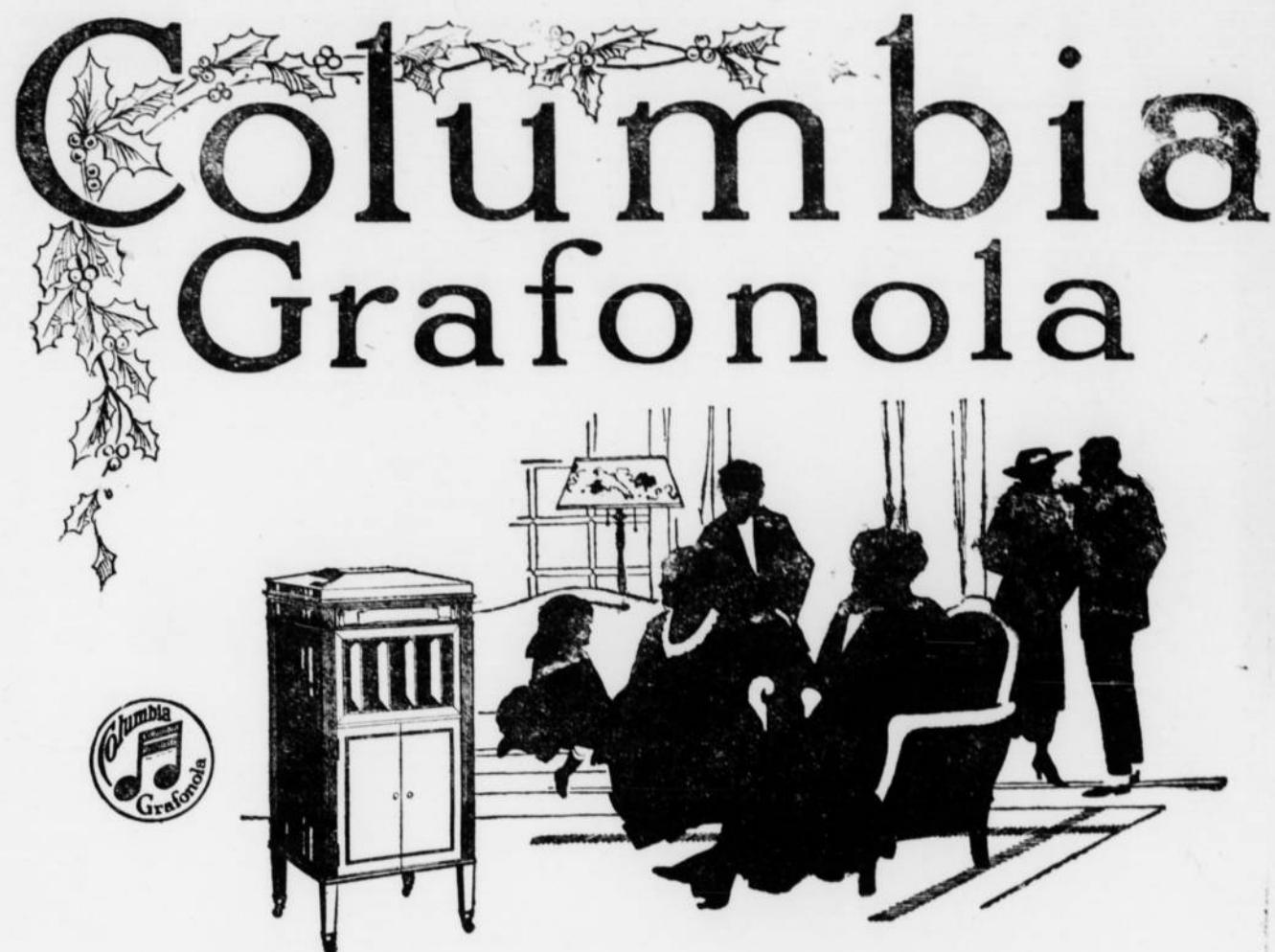
### Tinkering No Good

We further suggest to you that mere tinkering with the tariff will give no satisfaction to anyone. It should be dealt with boldly and thoroughly or be left as it is. Any alteration less than a reduction of one-third would be disappointing. We do not mean that each item should be taken and lowered 33 1/3 per cent.—items like that on boots and shoes could safely be reduced to 10 per cent., and the same might be done to the tariff on other necessities, such as wearing apparel, underclothing, bedding, blankets and textiles. On things not produced in Canada, some items in the schedule might be raised, in this way relief to the extent of at least one-third of the total tariff now imposed might be obtained.

Regarding the loss the revenue might suffer, the budget passed last year by the parliament of Canada showed that many sources of revenue are available. We have grown so accustomed to a system of indirect taxation that we are in danger of losing faith in the willingness of our people to bear the necessary expenses of national government or our public men lack the courage to make plain to the people the amount of taxes they are actually paying. Money expended for purposes of government will be much more carefully watched by the people when it is directly contributed. Men who have studied the subject, state that for every dollar lost to the revenue by a lowering of the tariff, three or four dollars are saved to the consuming public; this being so, a resourceful finance minister will be at no loss to provide revenue to meet the nation's requirements.

### No Tariff Commission

We are not in favor of taking the tariff out of the hands of the people's representatives in parliament. A tariff



### A Columbia Grafonola as a Christmas Gift is an All-Year-Round Delight

Is the question of the Christmas Gift still unsettled in your home? A Columbia Grafonola is undoubtedly the answer. It means more fun and musical merriment all through the year for many years to come than anything else your money can buy. You can add just that little festive note when company calls; that happy touch of pleasure and delight if you play your favorite records on the Columbia Grafonola.

Here are a few selections from the Columbia's varied list of Christmas music.

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Christmas Morning with the Kiddies and Toy Shop Symphony	A-1844
Prince's Orchestra	\$1.00
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Chimes and Organ and Prince's Orchestra	\$1.00
On a Christmas Morning	

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GRAFONOLAS**  
**\$37.50 to \$360.**

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GREATEST PIANO SELECTION UNDER ONE ROOF  
Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Lesage, Canada, Brambach, Autopian and Imperial.

commission is much more likely to recommend further tariffs than abolish or lower those already in existence. The minister of customs should always have

in his department men capable of advising him on the intricacies inseparable from the carrying out of the tariff provisions of the law.

We do not favor a commission, either administrative or advisory; men who want authority should seek it through the proper channels. Our recent exper-

# Bob Long

## WORSTED JERSEYS

(Pure Wool)

*Just the thing for your lad.*

The best garment ever invented for boys is the "Bob Long" pure wool Worsted Jersey.

**MADE FOR HARD WEAR**

Saves mending, saves money and keeps the boy tidy, comfortable and happy at work or play, in all kinds of weather. Every real boy wants a "Bob Long."

All styles and sizes for the lad and his dad.

**R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED**  
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BOB LONG Brands Known from Coast to Coast.

**Wear Bob Long Union-Made Overalls and Shirts****BOB LONG says:**

"My Overalls and Shirts are the best made, because they are roomy and comfortable. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

**RU-BER-OID**

ROOFING

Made by

**THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
52 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que.

WINNIPEG    TORONTO    VANCOUVER    MONTREAL

**Ask the Ru-ber-oid Dealer**

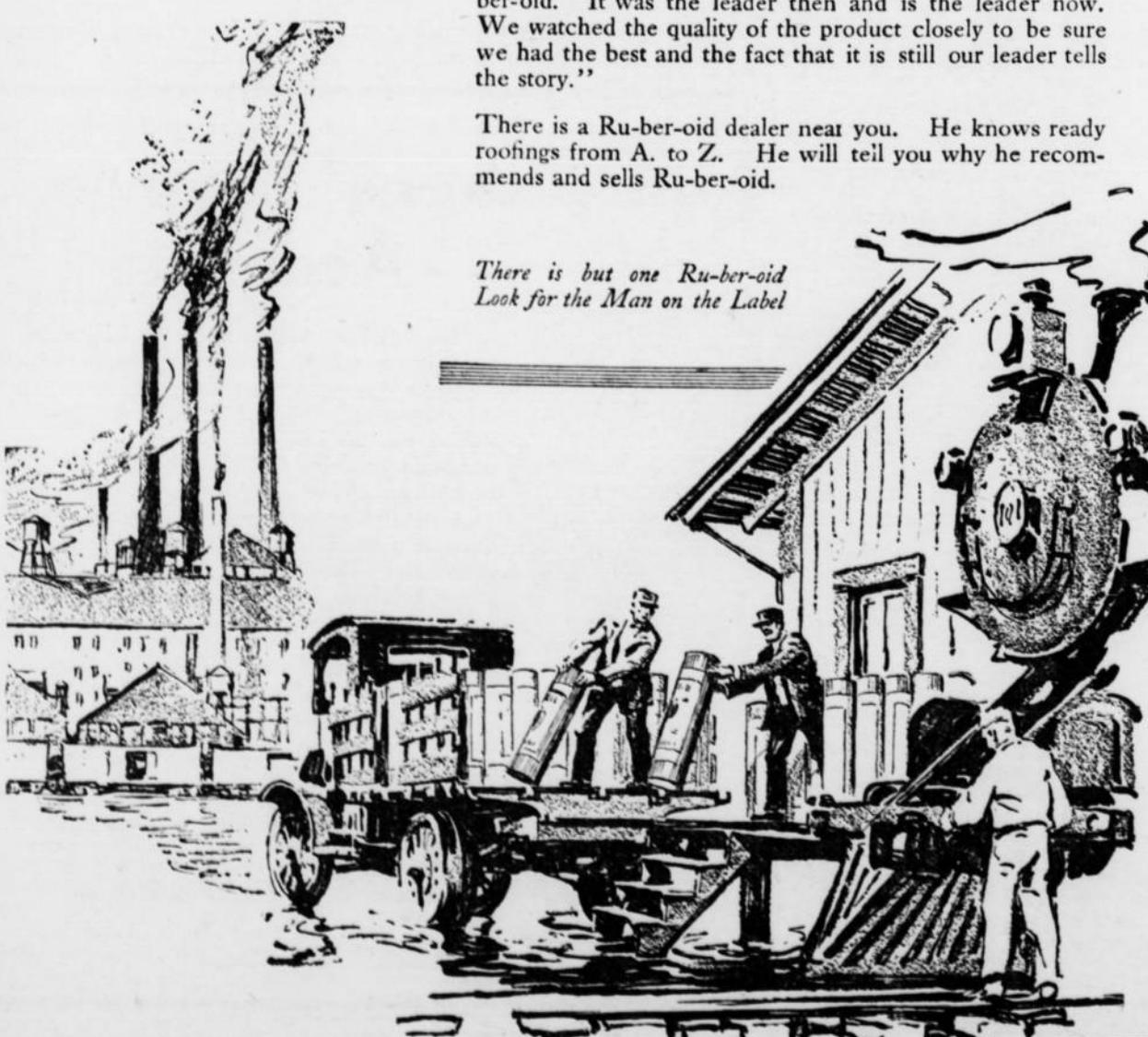
No man is in a better position to judge the relative merits of ready roofing than the dealer. He comes into constant contact with many users. No roofing can long hide faults from him. If quality is too low or price too high he is the first to know it.

With this in mind, with mingled feelings of pride and confidence, we point to the fact that in practically every province there are hardware and building supply dealers who have sold Ru-ber-oid for over twenty years. These men are themselves users of Ru-ber-oid.

The attitude of the average Ru-ber-oid dealer toward Ru-ber-oid cannot be better expressed than by quoting from a letter written recently by a large building supply house. They say, "Twenty-two years ago we first purchased Ru-ber-oid. It was the leader then and is the leader now. We watched the quality of the product closely to be sure we had the best and the fact that it is still our leader tells the story."

There is a Ru-ber-oid dealer near you. He knows ready roofings from A. to Z. He will tell you why he recommends and sells Ru-ber-oid.

*There is but one Ru-ber-oid  
Look for the Man on the Label*



ience with the railway commission is too painful for us to desire its duplication in other directions. We are persuaded that even if a deaf ear is turned to our requests at the present time, national necessity will compel attention to them in the near future, and when that time comes we do not want the freedom of parliament to be hampered by any body of men posing as knowing everything.

In conclusion, we urge that a tariff that throttles the farming industry, as the present one does, will operate to prevent Canada becoming the great nation we all hope she in future will be. We do not pretend that our views on this subject are not prompted by our own interest, but we do not seek our own good at the expense of others; we feel sure that as an industry we can stand without protection. We are unable to see why, when we ourselves meet the open competition of the world handicapped as we are by our geographical position, our manufacturing industries should regard their position as hopeless unless they are supported by a high protective tariff such as they have at present. Our purpose in this statement has been to show that if the present tariff is continued it will inevitably bring disaster upon our nation.

The section of the platform of the Council of Agriculture covering fiscal proposals was given in an appendix to the statement.

**Author's Assistant**

Continued from Page 9  
gathering her into his arms. "Why, you dear little goose! We'll just ask the Cousin's over for dinner Sunday night, twins and all. I met him over town today, and say, Moll, he's developed into an awfully good head!"

"As for you—why, you're just the best little author's assistant ever happened," declared G. Abercrombie.

An oblong box thumped onto the verandah outside.

"Applegath's!" yelled the delivery boy, raucously.

**Ontario to Sue Defrauders**

The Ontario Government is taking civil and criminal action against certain lumber companies and individuals for "fraud, forgery, and perjury." The Shevin-Clarke Company, of Fort Francis, is being sued for having "defrauded the province of large sums of money."

The Riddell-Latchford Timber Commission have made public their second interim report, and in it they point out that the Shevin-Clarke Company, of which Mr. J. A. Mathieu, M.P.P. for Rainy River, is manager, has not only "defrauded the province of large sums of money," but that "the returns made to the government by the cutters and the company's servants contain a great mass of perjury and forgery." The commission recommends that the attorney-general of the province take action "to punish those who have committed perjury and forgery," and also to take proceedings against the Shevin-Clarke Company to recover the "sums of money unlawfully withheld from the province."

The commission also recommend that the licenses for the timber limit, given by the Hon. Howard Ferguson to the Shevin-Clarke Company, be cancelled. They find that the action of the Hon. Howard Ferguson in issuing licenses to the Shevin-Clarke Company for 21 square miles in the Quetico Forest Reserve, "without competition or notice to the public, was a violation of the law of the province."

The commissioners reported that since 1903 Mr. Mathieu has been general manager of the company, and since 1911 has been member for Rainy River in the Legislative Assembly. They point out Mr. Mathieu swore that he had the patronage for his district "so far as government matters were concerned," and that a crown timber agent was appointed on his recommendation. The commission point out that the cutters and others in the employ of the company held their positions "upon Mr. Mathieu's good will." For seven years one cutter received \$125 per month from the Shevin-Clarke Company, in addition to his pay from the government.

The records show that the Shevin-Clarke Company defrauded the government for a long period of years, their



ESTABLISHED 1872



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THIS is not a local institution dependent on the prosperity of one section, but well rooted by branches spread over the country, at each of which a general banking business is transacted.

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

Western Superintendent and Manager:  
F. E. KILVERT - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Grain Draft Service

Grain receipts of this Bank are of such volume that we have found it advisable to create a special service whereby they may be handled separately from all other drafts.

We are prepared to render most efficient service to our clients at this season particularly.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA



### Give Your Boy a Chance!

You will not miss the small monthly amounts

On the first day of every month draw a cheque for \$10 for the credit of your son's Saving Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... \$ 38,000,000  
Total Resources ..... \$590,000,000

## At Your Service From Coast to Coast

Through its branch offices from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Canada Permanent Trust Company possesses unusual facilities for the efficient execution of every phase of Trust Company Service—Executor and Trustee under your Will, Management of your Real Estate, Custody of your Securities, etc. Direct attention is given to all details of your affairs, no matter in what province they may be. Our charges are moderate. Correspondence or consultation invited.

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DIRECTORS:

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and the actual result upon his surviving the 20-year term.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE  
Term, 20 years. Deferred Dividends.  
Sum Assured, \$3,000.  
Yearly Premium, \$151.05.

In the event of the policy becoming a claim	Cash return from policy	Premiums paid	Profit on policy
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After payment of:  
1 year's premium \$3,000 \$151.05 \$2,848.95  
5 years' premiums 3,000 755.25 2,244.75  
10 years' premiums 3,000 1,510.50 1,489.50  
15 years' premiums 3,000 2,265.75 734.25  
At maturity ..... 4,596 3,021.00 1,575.00

Practically the only circumstances under which the assured can pay more to the insurance company than he or his heirs will receive back is in term insurance, and in insurance under the whole life plan without participation in profits, and then only when the assured lives to an age very considerably beyond the average expectation. One hundred dollars a year, paid by a man of 35 years of age for the remainder of his life, will purchase non-participating insurance for \$4,695, so that a man taking out this form of insurance at 35 would have to live another 47 years, reaching the age of 82, before he would pay the total amount of the policy in premiums.

Taking the same policy, and comparing it with deposits in the savings bank at three per cent. compounded annually, it will be found that the insurance is more profitable in case the assured dies before the age of 64, while the savings bank gives better returns in case he lives beyond that age.

### ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE VS. SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT WITH THREE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Premium or Deposit, \$100 per Annum.  
Age at Commencement, 35.  
His heirs would receive

From	From	In favor of
One dying	Insurance	Savings
at age of	Co.	Bank
35	\$4,695	\$ 100
40	4,695	646
45	4,695	1,280
50	4,695	2,015
55	4,695	2,867
60	4,695	3,855
63	4,695	4,521
		In favor of bank
65	4,695	5,000
70	4,695	6,327
75	4,695	7,866

It will be seen, then, that life insurance, in the great majority of cases, is a good investment. If the assured dies within a few years after taking out a policy the returns are much larger than he could obtain from any other form of investment, while endowment and limited payment life policies issued by the government or any first-class life office will yield interest on the investment, even in cases where the assured is fortunate enough to enjoy health and long life far beyond the allotted span.

### Loans on Farmers' Grain

Since the last revision of the Bank Act, in 1913, Canadian chartered banks have been authorized to lend money to a farmer upon the security of his threshed grain grown upon the farm. Previously, threshed grain could not be used as security for a loan from the bank as long as it was in the hands of the farmer, though as soon as it passed into the possession of any wholesale purchaser, shipper or dealer, it was available and readily accepted by the banks as security. When many farmers are desirous of holding their grain in the hope of better prices in the spring, the banks are receiving many applications for loans on grain in the farmers' hands.

### The Main Purpose

It was, in fact, for the purpose of enabling farmers to get money to discharge their obligations and still hold some of their grain until the condition of the market and the farmer's own convenience made it desirable for him to ship, that the clause referred to was passed. The Bank Act, however, is only permissive; it does not say that the bank shall lend money on the security of grain in the farmer's hands, but only that it may. Bankers generally are of the opinion that the financial condition of the country makes it necessary to get the crop of this year sold abroad as soon as possible so that the money obtained by its sale may be put into circulation, and consequently, many requests for loans from farmers are falling upon deaf ears.

The clause inserted in the act in



## Small Beginnings

MANY a man has laid the foundation of wealth and prosperity, by starting a savings account with small sums early in life. Even the saving of your 25-cent pieces may start you on the road to a successful future. A dollar will open an account for you in our Savings Department.

THE  
**STANDARD BANK  
OF CANADA**  
339  
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,  
\$8,360,537.09  
Main Office: Winnipeg, 435 Main St.  
Branch: Portage Ave. Opp. Eaton's

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Every modern scientific equipment is in this modern establishment, in the hands of skilled dentists to make the work painless.

Our work is incomparable in finish and appearance. Have you been dreading to have your dental work done? No need of it; we have scores of satisfied patients who will tell you we

"DIDN'T HURT A BIT."

Are you dissatisfied with the fit of your artificial teeth? If so, try our Patent, Double Suction, Whalebone, Vulcanite Plates

Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Fillings, Porcelain Fillings, Silver and Alloy Fillings.

Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give me a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have my system.

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1913 has, however, been made use of to a certain extent, and bankers state that some loans have been made under this provision which would have been refused if security on grain in the farmers' granary could not have been taken.

#### Banking Profits High

That the Canadian banks are doing a profitable business is indicated by the recent declaration of bonuses in addition to the regular dividends by four of the largest banking institutions of this country. Following is the list:

	Regular	Bonus
Commerce	12%	1%
Royal	12%	2%
Montreal	12%	2%
Union	10%	2%

#### Defrauding the Farmers

It has been reported to The Guide that a number of stock salesmen are canvassing the farming districts of the western provinces selling stock in various companies of a very doubtful character. Some, it is said, are actually of a fraudulent nature, and money which is subscribed to them will certainly be lost. In each of the prairie provinces laws have been passed to protect the public against worthless stocks, and no company is permitted to sell stock to the public until it has obtained authority from an official or board appointed by the provincial government. Every agent who is legally authorised to sell stock must carry with him the certificate of the Public Utilities Commissioner in Manitoba and Alberta and of the Local Government Board in Saskatchewan, and every person who attempts to sell stock should be asked to produce his certificate before his proposition is considered. While it is illegal to sell stock without this certificate, its possession is not in itself a guarantee that the stock is a good investment. It simply means that the company has submitted a statement of its affairs, and its proposed method of doing business to the Public Utilities Commissioner or the Local Government Board, and that it has been organized in accordance with the law.

Farmers and others will save themselves from the loss of a great deal of money if they will insist on all stock salesmen producing their certificates, and then making thorough investigation as to the merits of new companies before deciding to invest in them.

#### Co-operative Banking

Co-operative Banking on English co-operative wholesale plan is working out successfully at Chicago.

The National Co-operative Wholesale is partly financed by trades unions' funds and individual trades unionists' savings. Funds derived from these sources are invested in goods placed in the co-operative warehouse at 342 River Street, Chicago, which is the base of supplies for the co-operative stores in that district.

This week the second semi-annual interest dividends were sent out to all those having loan capital invested in the wholesale. Besides helping to finance their own co-operative movement these investors have the satisfaction of knowing that they are receiving five per cent. on their money instead of the three per cent. offered by the savings banks.—National Co-operative News, Chicago.

#### Not This Year

Co-operative boards and managers should cultivate resource and initiative, thoughtfully consider possibilities, and intelligently anticipate events. By way of illustration, but not as an example, we quote the case of a certain eastern farmer who was once known to keep himself in coal all winter by the simple practice of making faces at the train crews as they passed by.—Keen.

One hundred dollars deposited at the beginning of each year and allowed to accumulate at three per cent. compound interest, will amount to \$1,180 at the end of ten years. At four per cent. it would amount to \$1,248, and at six per cent. \$1,397.

## FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

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We have secured all the advantages of high wheels, while by using an underslung frame the centre of gravity is kept low down, and owing to the frame being narrow in front the tractor turns in very close quarters.

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BN6117—6-inch Cut Glass Bon-Bon Dish. Fancy floral design, splendid deep cutting. \$ 6.75



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G.G.G. Nov. 24

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## United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

### Brandon District Convention

THE annual meeting of the Brandon District United Farmers was held in Virden, on Friday, November 5.

The weather was ideal, roads splendid and with ever-increasing interest in our movement, all combined to make the 1920 convention the biggest and best in the history of the Brandon district.

The morning session, which was a new feature, was well attended. Rev. Mr. Feir, of Virden, opened the convention by reading a passage from Scripture, followed by a few well-chosen words to the convention, and prayer.

The routine business was then proceeded with. The afternoon session was opened by a very happy address from Virden's popular mayor, Dr. Thompson. Some very interesting and encouraging reports were given by local secretaries, followed by a very able address on local efficiency by D. G. McKenzie.

The resolutions committee then reported and the following resolutions were presented from the political committee, re nominating convention:

1. That the delegates to the nominating convention be on the basis of one to ten or fraction thereof of the membership of each U.F.M. local—all farmers not members, and all citizens in urban centres supporting the New National Policy without amendment or compromise, in the same ratio on the basis of a \$2.50 contribution to the Campaign Fund—no individual given more than one vote in selection of delegates no matter how large his subscription.

2. That the first ballot be a nominating ballot—the nominee receiving the least number of votes on the third election ballot shall be dropped from the list and after each successive ballot.

3. That the delegates must present credentials signed by the president and secretary of their local, or in the case of urban supporters and farmers not members of the U.F.M., by the chairman and secretary of the meeting called to appoint delegates to the nominating convention.

4. Little Souris.—Whereas the government has delegated full administrative power to the railway commission in permitting it to raise freight and passenger rates without any responsibility for their action to the people of this country. And whereas, the C.P.R. has a reported surplus of \$300,000,000—\$157,000,000 in liquid form—and granting that the only justification for public utilities accumulating a surplus is for the purpose of striking a compensatory balance, i.e., using each surplus to cover any deficit entailed in a subsequent period. And whereas, had the government guaranteed to meet the deficit in all railway operations it would have amounted to only \$60,000,000 as compared with \$150,000,000 accruing from additional rates. Be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of the Brandon district, in convention assembled in Virden, November 5, 1920, do here and now register our protest against what Chief Commissioner Carvell has himself termed as "a very substantial burden upon the people of Canada," and demand that the increases become inoperative pending an immediate reconsideration of the board.

5. Little Souris.—Whereas the government and Liberal party have a thoroughly organized and co-ordinated machine so that in the event of an election being precipitated they could present a solid and unified front under a duly-appointed leader for the whole Dominion. And whereas, the United Farmers have no co-ordinating organization, Dominion-wide, ready to meet such a contingency. Be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Brandon Federal District, place ourselves on record as favoring the formation of some such body as an advisory board without administrative powers, for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of all the provinces along political lines.

6. Little Souris.—That the district

association pay all district officers and those sent out by the district board while engaged in the interests of the district—the rate being \$5.00 per day and expenses.

These resolutions were all carried by the convention.

The election of officers resulted in the following selection: President, J. M. Allan, Forrest; vice-president, R. Forke, Pipestone; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Lothian, Pipestone; directors, Mrs. Hill, Woodnorth; Mrs. Lowes, Little Souris; J. H. McKee, Brandon; district directors, Mrs. Gee, Virden and W. G. Rathwell, Beresford.

The evening session was held in the Presbyterian church and taxed the capacity of the building. W. R. Wood gave a stirring address, urging the great necessity of organization and education in order that we may be in a position to intelligently combat the forces arrayed against us and measure up to the challenge of the Canadian people to clean up the political life of our country. Mr. Murray, of the U.G.G., very ably outlined the possibilities of co-operative marketing of wheat—every one present was deeply interested, and the convention endorsed the following resolution passed by the Council of Agriculture: "Whereas, it is fully apparent that the agricultural producers of Canada are not securing full value for their products by marketing them largely through channels and by facilities over which they have no control; therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture make an exhaustive enquiry into the feasibility of further development of co-operative marketing of all lines of Canadian farm produce, with a view to working out plans for handling these products between the farmer and the ultimate consumer as far as possible by facilities under their own control."

Miss McCallum, in her address, showed very clearly that our Canadian political life is in need of house-cleaning, citing the sugar scandal as an example of how our governments cater to the big interests.

The closing of the convention was somewhat marred by the fact that many of the delegates had to leave on the 10.10 train, just as Mr. Donley was called on for his address on Taxation; however, a goodly number remained, and Mr. Donley very kindly volunteered to remain over and give his address.

It was unanimously decided to meet again at Virden for our 1921 convention. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Virden and surrounding district for their kind hospitality. A very pleasing feature of the convention was the presence at every session of our honored and esteemed honorary president, Mr. Scallion, who, in spite of his advanced years, still takes a real live interest in the movement to which he made such a valuable contribution in its initial stages.

The convention was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

### Provencher District Convention

Provencher District United Farmers will meet in annual convention on Friday, December 3, in the Board Room of the United Grain Growers Limited, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

Every local should be represented by its full quota of one delegate to every five members.

Review of the past year's work and definite preparation for the coming year will be the order of the day. District officers for 1921 will be elected.

### Suggested Amendments to Constitution

In order to effect any change in the constitution of the United Farmers of Manitoba, it is required that notice shall be in the hands of the secretary of the provincial association by November 15, so that the proposals may be submitted to every local in time for discussion before the annual convention. At the convention a two-thirds

vote of the members present is required to pass any change.

Pursuant to this requirement the following suggested changes are being submitted. It is hoped that they will be thoroughly studied and discussed by every U.F.M. local and its Women's Section:

1. On page 4, Section IV, that the first paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

"The provincial association shall consist of all the members of all the U.F.M. locals in the province, with the officers provided for in sub-section 1 hereof, and the officers of the United Farm Women of Manitoba as provided for in Section IV., sub-section 1 of the constitution of the United Farm Women of Manitoba.

"The annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba shall be composed of the officers of the provincial association, the officers of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, the members of the resolutions committee, the officers of the various U.F.M. district associations, and delegates duly elected by U.F.M. locals, each having the right to elect one delegate for each ten members or fraction of ten (provided the local is not in arrears to the provincial association)."

2. On pages 5-6, that sub-section 1, entitled "Officers," be amended to read as follows:

"1. Officers.—The officers of the U.F.M. provincial association otherwise known as the board of directors, shall consist of an honorary president, a president, a vice-president, a second vice-president (which office shall be held ex officio by the president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba), a secretary-treasurer, a director representing each U.F.M. district association (elected at the annual convention of the district association, and each holding office until the adjournment of the next following provincial convention), and the executive of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. Provided that (except as postmaster, with a salary of \$100 or less, or as a justice of the peace, or commissioner, and in some cases of temporary appointments, such as acting on a commission, as a returning officer, or such appointments as may be recommended by the board of directors), the acceptance of any officer of the association of any office from the provincial or Dominion governments, or from any corporation other than an organization of farmers, shall constitute the resignation of such officer."

3. On page 7, that the second paragraph of sub-section 3 be amended to read as follows:

"Meetings.—The board of directors shall hold its first meeting immediately at the close of the annual convention, and shall appoint a secretary-treasurer (who shall continue in his office until his successor is appointed) and shall fix his remuneration, and shall elect the two directors, who, with the president, vice-president, second vice-president and secretary-treasurer and the secretary of the U.F.W.M., constitute the executive. The board shall hold at least three meetings thereafter during the year, and shall meet at any time when called by the secretary, on authority of the president or any three of the directors."

On page 8, that sub-section 4, entitled "Executive," shall be amended to read as follows:

"The executive of the provincial association shall consist of the president, the vice-president, the second vice-president, the secretary-treasurer, the secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba and two directors of the association to be elected by the board of directors at the first meeting after the annual convention.

"Joint executive meetings of the provincial association and the United Farm Women of Manitoba may be held on such date or dates as shall be decided by the presidents or any five members of the executives."

On page 10, sub-section 5, the last line of the page, that the words "and Women's Sections," be added after the words "local associations."

That a sub-section be added on page 12, before the sub-section, entitled "Annual Statement," as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the secretary to bring all correspondence received as secretary, directly to the attention of the local board, and to read to the

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WE have every reason to look to the future with confidence. Saskatchewan possesses land, men and money. But while there are thousands of our citizens with a surplus of funds that is not always working, there are thousands of farmers who have not been able to develop their holdings because of lack of capital.

## Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures

provide a means for the bringing together of the Savings Investment of the people of the province and the farmers of Saskatchewan who have the land and ability but lack the necessary funds.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures bear the high interest rate of Five per cent. per annum for what is practically a savings account, as these debentures are ALWAYS WORTH 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR and are ALWAYS REDEEMABLE AT PAR by giving the provincial treasurer three months' notice. Issued in denominations of

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**Provincial Treasurer**

**REGINA**



board and the association respectively, such communications as are specially marked to be so read."

On page 12, in the sub-section, entitled "Annual Statement," that the words "before November 20" be replaced by

the words "immediately following the end of the U.F.M. local year, which closes November 20."

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# United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary,  
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

but this is my own butter-money, and I want to join the U.F.W.A. They have a local over at Fairville. I've been to their meetings a few times. There you are."

Jim delightedly made out the receipt and gave it to her. "By next year I'll have my man converted," she called after them.

"Well, that cheers a fellow up some," remarked Harry. "I'd have been almost afraid to try Mr. Dawson; I know he doesn't approve of the U.F.A. going into politics." So they were astounded when John Dawson remarked, as he counted out six one-dollar bills, "The only thing that will ever improve things for us farmers is for us to take a hand in the government, and we've got to do it quick."

When they were out of hearing, Jim reproached Harry with looking so "dumfounded" at this remark. "Don't look as if success surprised you, old man," he laughed. "We've got to expect it, and then we'll get it." "Yes," protested Harry, "But the cheek of the old duffer, pretending he'd been saying that all along—and last time I saw him, he was sure politics would ruin the organization."

At the next farm home the head of the house wrote a check for \$18, including membership dues for himself and his wife, his daughter and two sons.

Then they came to the farm of an old Norwegian. He told them he had sold his farm and was going back to his old home across the ocean to spend the rest of his days. "But I pay you just the same," he assured them, "and you send that paper to me over there, and I hope you go on fine. And it's just time for dinner; come on in and have some."

And our two young canvassers, happy and hungry, "called it a morning," and followed the hospitable old man into his house.

### Drive Briefs

John Richardson, a Medicine Hat canvasser, secured over \$200 from one half township, and liked the work so well he insisted on covering the other half as well.

Frank A. Watt, Longview, writes that many who only one year ago were opposed or indifferent to the farmers' organization are enthusiastic for it now, and 95 per cent. are solid for it.

H. E. Spencer, constituency organizer for Battle River, says that one of his district captains did not have a single refusal when appointing canvassers for his territory.

Subscriptions from 35 out of 36 families canvassed is the record made by Mrs. Mary Banner, Watts, a Bow River canvasser.

Another Bow River canvasser, H. E. Smithery, of Sunnynook, writes: "Money is scarce in this locality and the banks and machine companies are after what there is." But he sent in \$63 secured from ten families.

The following is from a letter written

### UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA—1920 FALL DRIVE

Report of Progress up to and including November 18, 1920. The following is a statement of the returns from canvassers in the Fall Drive up to November 18, showing how the amounts are apportioned:

Constituency.	Central.	Ass'n.	Local.	Guide.	Org.	Details	Total
Bow River	\$2,034.00	\$2,409.00	\$2,885.00	\$8,577.43	\$2,044.85	\$543.00	\$13,403.28
MacLeod	970.00	935.00	950.00	1,182.00	767.00	455.15	5,257.85
Medicine Hat	782.00	699.00	773.00	698.53	515.00	602.00	4,189.35
Red Deer	855.00	352.00	824.00	542.10	380.00	139.00	2,048.10
Victoria	211.00	206.00	211.00	361.33	203.00	68.00	1,255.33
East Calgary	230.00	217.00	230.00	298.75	189.00	62.00	1,266.75
Strathcona	235.00	224.00	235.00	231.80	175.00	93.00	1,183.80
Lethbridge	143.00	140.00	124.00	234.15	125.00	41.00	797.15
Battle River	102.00	100.00	102.00	107.50	64.00	3.00	477.75
West Calgary	81.00	88.00	82.00	135.00	78.00	15.00	473.00
East Edmonton	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	18.00
	\$5,546.00	\$5,370.00	\$5,419.00	\$7,364.49	\$4,493.85	\$2,026.15	\$30,225.36

### OUR DRIVE FORCES

Up to November 15, pledges had been received from the following drive workers: Constituency Organizers, 14; District Directors, 60; Captains, 199; Canvassers, 1,001.

by W. H. Shield, a drive organizer in Macleod: "I have been in touch with all the canvassers but one in this district, and the story everywhere is the same; they do not meet with a single refusal. I have taken part in many local drives, but never in one where the work was so easy, or the reception to canvassers so cordial. This has raised the canvassers to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and they are now all avowedly out to secure 100 per cent. membership in the Macleod district this year. In one township every person was secured for membership but one."

T. H. Lonsdale, district director in Battle River, writes: "Each captain has taken up the work most enthusiastically, and if the willingness of captains is any foretoken of the success of the canvass, then the U.F.A. drive in Coronation should be 100 per cent. successful."

### Organization Briefs

Flat Lake local, although it started in a very modest way, is growing in numbers and enthusiasm. Our meetings are held once a month and are well attended. We are discussing the formation of a co-operative creamery.—Arthur Guilbault, secretary.

At the last meeting of the Springvale local we discussed the co-operative handling of milk and cream, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter further.

Rockyford local had a very successful meeting to plan the organization of the district for the drive. The formation of a wheat pool for the purpose of marketing the 1921 wheat crop by the U.F.A., with the co-operation of the U.G.G., was ably discussed by H. W. Leonard.

New Dayton local at their last meeting decided to send their secretary to the secretaries' convention. They also discussed the co-operative handling of milk and cream.

Hanna local have passed a motion urging Central office to circularize all locals asking them to discuss co-operative marketing of grain, preparatory to taking steps along that line at the January convention.

### Warspite Community Service

Warspite local has done good work this year for the community it serves. It has built a fine hall, 60 by 26 in size. Only about \$700 remains to be paid on it, and it is expected to raise this amount this winter. But perhaps the best achievement was to take the initial steps towards forming an agricultural society. The first annual fair was a marked success. A good program for the winter is being arranged.—A. W. Parham, president.

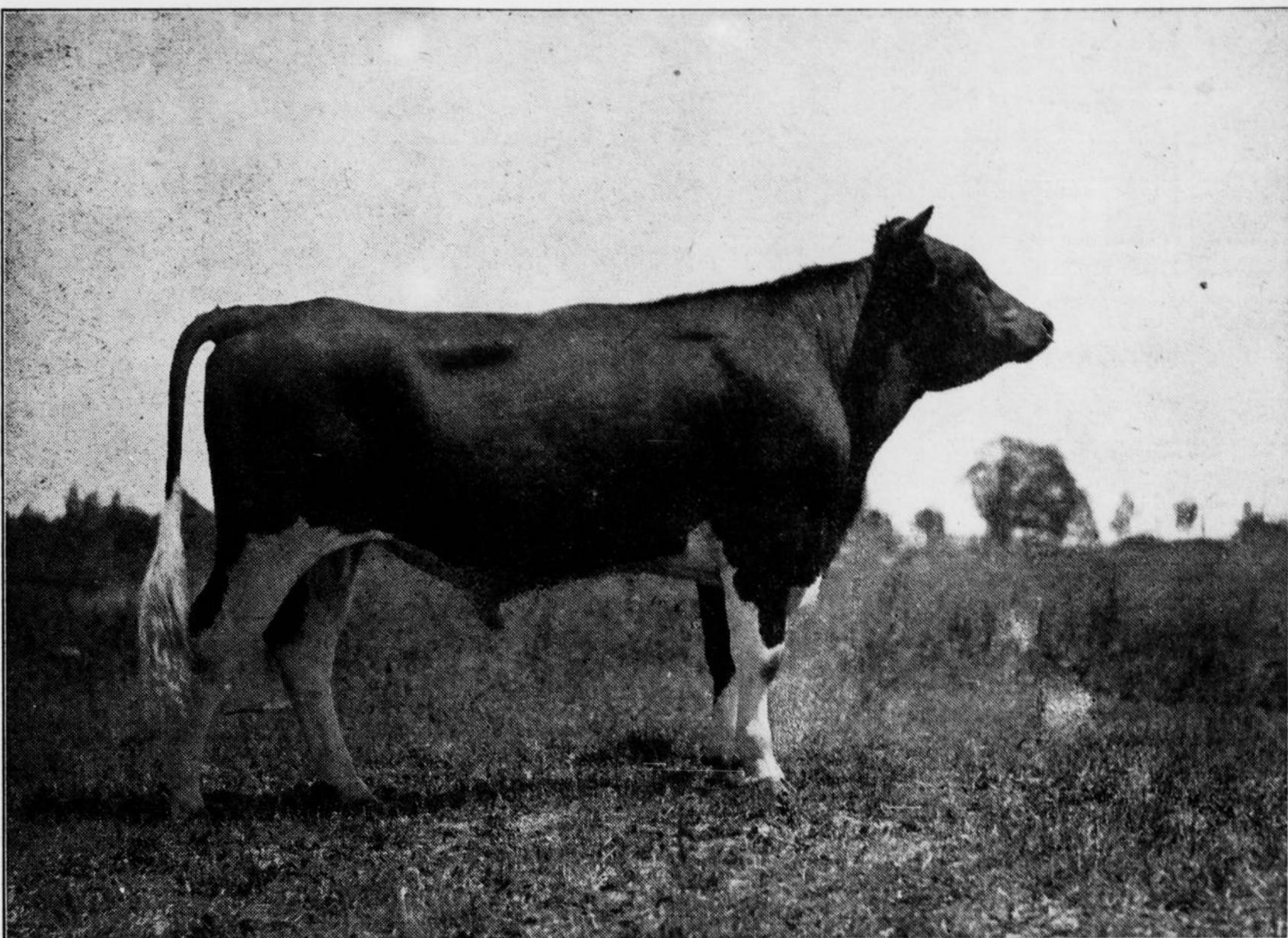
### Program Material

Program material suitable for entertainments may be obtained from the Travelling Libraries Division of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta. It comprises plays, dialogues, recitations, tableaux and songs, suitable for Christmas and other holidays, such as Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, etc. The only charge for the use of it is the payment of postage both ways.

**"Rules of Order" for Ten Cents:** A pamphlet explaining in clear, concise form the proper procedure for public meetings can be supplied by Central office at a cost of ten cents per copy.

### The Wheat Board

At a well-attended meeting of the Sharow local, which was called to discuss slump in wheat prices, the following resolution was passed: "We, the members of the Sharow local of the U.F.A., being dissatisfied with the present state of the wheat market, do hereby put ourselves on record demanding the return to power of the Grain Board, to ensure the farmer getting full value for his wheat." Other locals in the district have had similar meetings.—John Barnes, secretary.



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# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

wheat under the Wheat Board, the spread was less than these, showing that the old spreads were purely arbitrary and not based on difference in intrinsic values.)

5. That it will relieve the excessive demand for cars in the early season and spread the haulage over a longer period, making it easier for the railway companies and guaranteeing to their employees more continuous employment.

6. That money derived from the sale of wheat would be more speedily available to meet the needs of local business.

Another resolution brought before the convention and unanimously adopted was introduced by A. J. Quigley, of Indian Head, and seconded by E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, "That this convention concurs in the finding of the joint meeting of the Central board and the board of the Women's Section, that in view of the evident difference of opinion on the part of the locals on the question of provincial political action, the whole matter be referred to the locals for careful study and final decision at the annual convention."

## Addresses by Musselman and Thompson

During the afternoon a short and instructive address was delivered by F. W. Bates, of Regina, who has charge of the rural school education of the Saskatchewan provincial government. He was followed by Levi Thompson, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, who, during a half-hour's address, discussed the recent utterances of Premier Meighen and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King during their recent western tours, and pointed out the inability of either of these groups to represent the agrarian revolt.

In a hasty discussion of the tariff, Mr. Thompson pointed out that in the recent addresses of Mr. Meighen, he had accused the western farmers of creating a class movement. He then proceeded to show that the free list, as well as the customs tariff, was one of the best examples of class legislation. Two-thirds of the free list, contended Mr. Thompson, can only be imported by manufacturers duty free; while the customs tariff has been planned mainly for the benefit of the Canadian manufacturers.

Referring to the Farmers' Platform, otherwise known as the New National Platform, the speaker said it was the most generally beneficial and truly liberal, which appealed to all who were actuated by the common good.

The evening session was devoted entirely to addresses by W. J. Orchard and J. B. Musselman, of Regina, and Mayor Campbell, of Wolseley. The former delivered a very able address on the New National Policy platform, which was much appreciated. In his address Mr. Orchard dealt with some of the more important planks.

The address of J. B. Musselman was also listened to with much interest. In his address Mr. Musselman traced the evolution of the struggle for existence through the ages, and urged greater study of the problems of life in the light of a common brotherhood.

In a short address, Mayor Campbell wished the farmers the success which their movement promised, and expressed the hope that they would accomplish what they set out to attain, and would not become as corrupt as those whom they are aiming to supplant.

## Wednesday's Convention

The fourth session of the convention was held on Wednesday morning, with John Millar presiding. The first business of the meeting was the report of the resolutions committee. The first resolution presented was moved by E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, seconded by A. W. Borrett, of Wawota, and unanimously adopted: "That this convention desires to be put on record as desiring a thorough investigation into the charges made in the House of Commons on June 25 last, by Frank S. Cobell, M.P. for Pontiac, that D. B. Hanna, as manager of the Canadian National Railways, is also, as president of the Canadian Northern Townsite Co., financially interested in something like

Continued on Page 35

**District Convention No. 5**  
ALTHOUGH the attendance was not as large as was anticipated owing to the changed weather conditions, the annual convention of District No. 5 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Wolseley on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, with John Millar, of Indian Head, district director, presiding. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Jubilee, was appointed convention secretary, and the following committees were appointed: Credentials—A. W. Borrett, Wawota; H. F. Brooker, Grenfell, and J. E. Hamilton, of Jubilee. The resolution committee was appointed as follows: A. J. Quigley, Indian Head; E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta; A. W. Borrett, Wawota; with power to add to their number.

The afternoon session was commenced with a piano and vocal selections by Mrs. Millar, Miss Holden, and Miss Verner, of Indian Head. Following this, brief reports were given by sub-organizers and delegates.

Following these reports, John Millar, of Indian Head, presented his annual report, which showed a record of 50 locals in the district, and three new ones during 1920. The number of paid-up members for 1920 was shown to be 1,677, as against a total of 1,864 for the previous year. There were 127 life members, with contributions to the legal fund of \$30 and expenses of district director of \$144.70.

Following this report, Mr. Millar addressed the convention in part as follows: "Since we last met much of the world history has been re-assuring, while much is to be deplored. Some of the great powers recently engaged in the great war have shown wonderful powers of recuperation; while in some unhappy countries, like Russia and Poland, war and famine have never ceased their terrible ravages. The former presents a striking example of the dangers of giving democratic government to a people who, by long years of slavery and oppression, or for any cause are unsuited to assume the responsibility of citizenship. May we not, with our greater advantages and fitness, well take time to reflect on our own ability to perform our duties of citizenship with that wisdom the importance of the trust would demand."

After referring to the condition of unrest in Ireland and the attitude of the United States on the question of the League of Nations, reference was made to the bountiful harvest in Canada, but it was pointed out that large profits in the prairie provinces are the exception, owing to the lack of moisture during the early summer and the grasshopper pest, and the unsatisfactory prices of grain and livestock. Owing to the severe winter of 1919-20 many thousands of livestock starved to death.

Referring to the political situation in Canada, Mr. Millar described it as chaotic. Class consciousness, he said, is rapidly developing, and there is a distinct tendency towards multiplication of political parties. Old-time politicians believe that ultimately the two old parties will dominate as before. But those with their ear to the ground believe that the two old parties have been tried before the bar of public opinion and condemned.

The arbitrary attitude of our Federal government over the freight and passenger rates, the sugar affair and the removal of the Wheat Board, in the face of vigorous protest from the Council of Agriculture, together with their obvious determination to continue to burden us with a high customs tariff, should be sufficient proof that if we are to secure help, we must help ourselves.

"True," said Mr. Millar, "the Liberal party, under Mackenzie King, is making tempting advances to our New National Policy. But we have tried it in power and it has failed us. We cannot afford to unite or have any understanding with the Liberal party or the Conservatives, except the understanding that we will put the two old parties out of business and undertake, sooner or later, to give Canada real democratic government, built on the basic principle



A Boys' and Girls' Class at Calgary Fair, 1919

## Regina Winter Fair

*Large Classes—Attendance Disappointing—Provincial Exhibit Picked for International*

**I**T has yet to be proved that the logical time to hold a winter fair is in the month of November. True, this year it synchronized with the preparations which Saskatchewan breeders were making for the International, but farm activities incident to the weeks immediately following freeze-up do not admit of large country attendance. As the citizens of Regina do not enthuse over a winter fair in the manner of city folks in Brandon, Edmonton, and elsewhere, the result was that a splendid exhibit of all classes of livestock was viewed by very small crowds.

### Clydesdales

An even dozen paraded before Judge J. Burnett. First went to John Graham on Royal Montrose, afterwards made grand champion. He is a drafter in every respect, bulky above, well furnished with bone, and true to the pattern of horse most needed here. There were horses in the class with considerably more quality. Munchausen, which stood second, led the class in this respect. This horse has improved steadily since Mr. Graham brought him over in the spring, and there were many in the ring who picked him for honors surpassing his win of the reserve championship in the summer.

Some years ago Vanstone and Rogers won first prize on a three-year-old, Wee Donald. Now, in the ownership of Charles Weaver, he came out in grand bloom to win third place. He has grown out after the style of the champion, hardly as massive, sharing the same virtues, and susceptible of the same improvements. Brussilov, from Finlayson's spring importation, won fourth for Caradoc Mains. He is a rare combination of scale and correct underpinning, worthy to replace Magic Stamp in that good stud, and when Mr. Haggerty has had him long enough to add to his middle, there will be some rearrangement of the placings.

In the three-year-old class Zero King won on his proportionate frame and pleasing stride. Gleniffer Blend has a fine rib and middle, carried plenty of flesh, and retains his old-time cleanliness of limb, but he could not wrest first from the Areola-bred horse. Both of these colts are a credit to Canadian Clydesdale breeding.

Caradoc Hiawatha easily led the two-year-olds. He is the incarnation of the ideal, toward which his breeder continually strives, size coupled with quality. Garnet's Heir was second in this big class, because of qualities suggested by his name; he reflects much of the excellence which made his sire famous. Peter Horn showed an exquisitely moulded colt, the last word in quality, but it lacked a little in size. Martin showed a bay sucker, which deserves notice. It won against older and larger colts for reasons which will become apparent with the fulfilment of his early promise.

### Mares and Geldings

Lady Bruce will be generally accorded her place as grand champion mare of the show, but her win over Major in the class for best mare or gelding of the show was not very popular. The fault rests with the classification rather than with the judges. In our opinion pure-bred mares should not show against grade geldings. Knowing the breeding worth of such a mare,

a judge is unconsciously prejudiced in her favor as against a gelding with a lower commercial value. Gelding shows have done much for the breed in Scotland and at the International. They should be fostered. The production of a grade horse like Major is an achievement which raises the breeder above the ordinary level. To obtain due credit he should be free from competition in which an opponent can realize on qualities which his gelding in the nature of things cannot possess.

The younger female classes were filled with a wealth of good stock. Martin and Halfpenny exhibited good ones, and a new exhibitor, Wm. Quark, Hearne, Sask., won two firsts and a second.

**Exhibitors**—Wm. Beelby, Regina; Walter Burnett, Swift Current; Jack Byers, Valjean; W. S. Cameron, Tregarva; J. L. Dougans, Condie; S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine; Thos. Halfpenny, Regina; E. H. Haylock, Duff; Dr. C. Head, Regina; Peter Horn, Regina; R. J. Huxtable, Conquest; J. A. Johnston, Yellow Grass; R. J. Linton, Readlyn; Jos. Lorimer, Conquest; J. E. Mann, Bangor; J. E. Martin, Grand Coulee; H. J. Minor, Earl Grey; Wm. Quark, Hearne; J. Sinclair, Congress; E. A. Weaver, Lloydminster; University of Sask., and from Manitoba, John Graham, Carberry.

**Aged stallions**—1, Royal Montrose, Graham; 2, Munchausen, Graham; 3, Wee Donald, Weaver; 4, Brussilov, Haggerty. **Three-year-olds**—1, Zero King, Sinclair; 2, Gleniffer Blend, Halfpenny. **Two-year-olds**—1, Caradoc Hiawatha, Haggerty; 2, Garnet's Heir, Lorimer; 3, Meadow Bank Mac, Horne; 4, Orry's Mount Hero, Quark. **Foals**—1, Mont Alry Sensation, Martin; 2 and 3, Orry's Mount Clyde and Mount Kind, Quark; 4, Stone Bluff Garry, Minor.

**Aged females**—1, Lady Bruce, U. of Sask.; 2, Fanny Mitchell, Martin; 3, Lady Green-croft, Byers; 4, Princess Carruchan, Dougans. **Three-year-olds**—1, Miss Hopetoun, Dougans. **Two-year-olds**—1, Caradoc Ideal, Haggerty; 2, Kate Mitchell, Martin; 3, Parkdale Princess, Dougans; 4, Ann of Avonlea, Quark. **Yearlings**—1, Golden Gem, Cameron; 2, Mona Mont Alry, Martin; 3, Rosie 2nd, Halfpenny; 4, Bella Ronald, Huxtable. **Filly foals**—1, Orr's Mount May, Quark; 2, Border Lass, Lorimer.

**Championships**—Grand champion stallion, Royal Montrose; reserve, Caradoc Hiawatha. Grand champion female, Lady Bruce. Champion Canadian-bred stallion, Wee Donald; reserve, Gleniffer Blend. Champion Canadian-bred female, Caradoc Ideal; reserve, Golden Gem.

### Percherons

Though not so large a class numerically, the Percheron show brought out an imposing array of fine horses before Judge Isaac Beatty, of Brandon. The veteran Kiev carries his long ton of magnificent horse-flesh like a colt, and was undisputed champion. The horse which stood next to him, Madix, is a superior colt and an excellent individual. Give him a little more ballast, and very few horses in Western Canada would equal him. There was room for two opinions in the placing of the three-year-old class. Frederick, the winner, is in the rough, and will improve with fitting, making the great weight which characterizes all Dr. Head's stock. Fraser's entry showed more style and action, and a much better head piece. There was room for several placings between Count Vimy and the horse which followed him in the two-year-old class. Vimy is a good colt, with the burly bulk of a Belgian, and clean as a whistle. He will bear watching in the future.

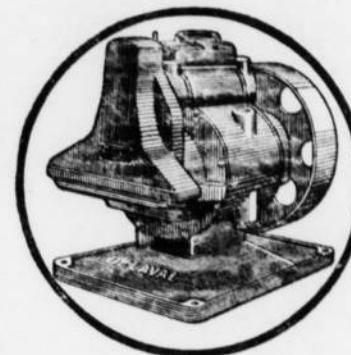
Petersmeyer's femininely fashionable Black Loraine was made grand champion female over William's grey Jane, the winner in the aged class. This latter is a mare of prepossessing style and approach, roomy, yet strongly knitted, and posed on a set of feet unsurpassed in any ring. The most regrettable incident of the show occurred in the exhibition of the Percheron females. No condemnation can be too strong for the groom who carries such a load of liquor that his charge, a rightful red ribbon winner, cannot be placed. Fidelity and trustworthiness in the ring is a point of professional pride with grooms, jealously observed. There was one grievous exception at Regina, which upsets the value of



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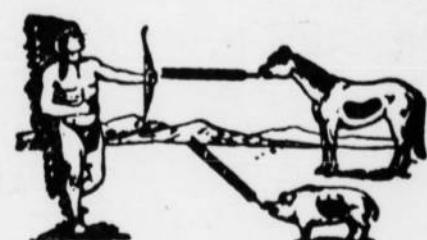
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The steers averaged 1412 lbs. and sold at \$17 per cwt., the highest price paid on that market for cattle of any age or weight since December, 1919.

The next highest price for a load of two-year-olds was \$16.50 per cwt., paid for a lot from the Kansas Agricultural College. These steers were not Shorthorns, and they averaged 960 lbs. per head.

These two lots of steers were the same age and were fed by equally skilful feeders, but the Shorthorn steers outweighed the others by 451 lbs. per head, and outsold them by \$81.48 per head.

Those who tell us that steers of other breeds outsell Shorthorns will find difficulty in reconciling their statement with the facts given above, as well as with many other similar authentic instances which can be furnished.

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the placings as a true measure of comparative worth among the younger Percheron females.

Exhibitors—Dr. C. Head, W. H. Kerr, E. H. Petersmeyer, Ross G. Williams, and Park N. Williams, Regina; G. R. Doan, Stony Beach; George T. Fraser, Tate; M. Ganshorn, Grand Coulee; Alex. McLaren, Pense; Percy McDougall, Craven; Wm. Price, Indian Head; U. of Sask.

Aged stallions—1, Kiev, Head; 2, Madix, McLaren; 3, Jaso, Kerr; 4, Paul, McDougall. Three-year-olds—1, Frederick, Head; 2, Carinn, Fraser. Two-year-olds—1, 2, and 3, Count Vinny Carlioux, and Iocarpe, Fraser; 4, George D. Doan. Yearlings—1, Silvercrest Favorite, McLaren; 2, Coca 3rd, Head; 3, Silvercrest Ideal, McLaren; 4, Superior of Silvercrest, McLaren. Foals—1, Pride of Silvercrest, McLaren.

Aged females—1, Jane, Park Williams; 2, Nell, Fraser; 3, Kathleen, Petersmeyer; 4, Laura Bell, Price. Three-year-olds—1,



Lespedeza Collynie

Grand Champion Shorthorn bull, 1919 International. Owned by L. L. Little, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Black Loraine, Petersmeyer; 2 and 3, Eileen and Lady Mc Ganshorn. Two-year-olds—1, Eleanor, Fraser; 2, Nutana, U. of Sask.; 3, Double Champion, Petersmeyer; 4, Emblem of Canada, Park Williams. Yearlings—1, Helen, Park Williams; 2 and 3, Carina and Racena, Fraser; 4, Fanita, Petersmeyer. Filly foals—1 and 3, Lady Carnot and Koene, Fraser; 2, Coquette, Petersmeyer.

Grand champion stallion, Kiev. Grand champion female, Black Loraine.

### Belgians

The most exciting class of the whole show was the placing of the grand championship honors on the Belgian horses. Was it possible for the three-year-old to beat the renowned Fox? That was the question. The massive roan has reached the height of his proud development. The young horse will probably never equal his girth and robustness. But Fox did not come up to his usual performance at the end of the halter shank, while the Keith colt travelled with mathematical precision and a gallantry worthy of an intelligent comprehension of the odds at stake. Both horses have their admirers. It remains to be seen what they will do at Chicago when they come under the scrutiny of an American judge. The Keith horse is a monument to Mr. Rupp's ability. If he can grow another year to the same advantage he will put Pioneer Farm and Western Canada on the map for ever as a source of the best in horse flesh. R. A. Culver, Kisbey; J. A. Strange, Kerrobert; Andrew Nolan, Rouleau; and J. H. Wellman, of Regina, showed a number of very excellent females.

### Cattle

The entries in the breeding classes were light, and as competition was limited to animals two years and under, this section of the show was somewhat overshadowed by the splendid fat classes. Angus made the largest showing numerically.

Shorthorn exhibitors—E. R. Mooney, Weyburn; Follett Brothers, Duval; Wright Farms, Drinkwater; U. of Sask. The bull prize went to the university without competition. Mooney's Rosa Hope 20th would have stood strong competition, but there was none in her class. Wright won against two yearling entries of Follett's.

James I. Moffatt, Carroll, Man., carried away all the prize money in the Hereford ring without opposition.

In the two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus class the college bull, Hector McGregor, was placed over Broadus Blackburn, shown by G. N. Buffum, Bechard. James Turner, Carroll, Man., took 1 and 2 on Glencarnock Ensign 2nd and Lady Ann's Jack in the yearling class. B. D. Smith, McLean, was third with Lady Lyon's King 2nd. Broadus Queenette 3rd, last year's champion heifer, is back on the job, and has a splendid calf by her side. Next to her in order came Island Lake Kalma, Turner; Marjorie of Haddo, Wm. Lyon, Deveron; and McLean Queen, Smith. The yearling class had seven entries in order—1, Proxilla 2nd, Buffum; 2 and 3, Bonnie Brae Pearl and Ellen's Beauty, Turner; 4, Gwenmawr Princess, Browne Brothers, Neudorf.

### Fat Classes

The Shorthorn classes brought out Snowball, the white steer which Scotty Barclay and R. A. Wright have been quietly stuffing for the International. He is one of the finest steers that ever stepped into a Canadian show ring, not forgetting the blacks which have made Glencarnock famous. He has raised the hopes of Shorthorn men so high that further comment can bide till he wins, as he most assuredly will, recognition on a greater show than Regina. The second best Shorthorn steer was shown by L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, and Phillip Leech, Baring, was runner-up to Wright for best three steers. Other creditable Shorthorns were shown by Follett Brothers, Duval; George Leech, Baring; Albert

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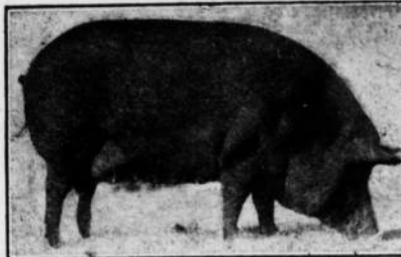
James I. Moffatt and Mr. Harrison, Bresaylor, Sask., divided the honors in Herefords.

Wm. Lyon took all the prizes for two-year-old Angus steers. The order for yearlings was—1, Turner; 2, Mickleborough, Regina; 3, Lyon. M. E. Rae had the best two calves, while Browne Brothers took the other prize.

The boys' and girls' contest went in the following order—1, E. R. Mickleborough; 2, Orville Peasley; 3, George Lorimer; 4, J. R. de la Hey; 5, W. J. Lyon.

#### Swine

Yorkshire entries were numerous and up to standard in quality. In the breeders' class C. W. Thurston, North Regina, got both firsts; H. Thompson, Regina, both seconds and thirds; E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Clifford, and Charles Evans, Weyburn, took the other prizes.



Grand champion Tamworth female at the 1920 National Swine Show. Shown by E. O. Thomas, Iowa City, Ia.

S. V. Tomecko, Lipton and A. and L. Nicol, Grenfell, divided the best prizes for Berks. Tomecko was decidedly stronger on boars, but yielded the palm on sows. There were sixteen contestants altogether in the Berkshire classes. Regina Jall Farm and D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask followed the winners noted above.

The bacon hog pens provided extensive and interesting competition, in which Thurston and Mortson excelled.

#### Sheep

Firsts in the Shropshire ring were won by G. N. Buffum, Bechard; Olaf Berg, Loreburn; and Follett Brothers, Duval. The remaining prizes were won by F. T. Skinner estate, Phillip Leech, Baring, and W. L. Mortson, Fairlight.

Follett and W. C. Heron, Huntoon, divided the main prizes in Oxfords. Other prize winners were L. E. Swinehart, Huntoon; Peter Smith, Caron; W. D. Bruce, Glenavon. Longwools were shown by I. J. Rushton, Rocanville; David C. Jones, Bangor, Sask. Sheep Breeders' Association; and H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, with the prizes much in that order, save the association won both championships.

Prize-winning pure-bred sheep not in the above classification were shown by M. E. Rae, N. Battleford, Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head, and the University.

Every class in the fat sheep section was well filled. Most of the contestants in the breeding classes had entries, and prizes were well distributed. Follett, Bruce, and the University having a little the best of matters.

#### Saskatchewan Clydesdale Purchase

News has come from Scotland that the commission entrusted with \$25,000 by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, with which to purchase a Clydesdale stallion, have been unable to locate a suitable horse for that price. They have chosen instead two yearling colts for a price which we understand to be well inside the limit. The first of these is Bonnie Fyvie, which was second prize yearling colt at the H. and A. S., Aberdeen, 1920. He was bred by Lady Nairn, Rankeilor Mains, Springfield, Fife, and is sired by the 5,000-guinea Bonnie Buchlyvie, 14032; his dam, Milleraig Duchess 4th, 36122, is by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marellus, 11110. He is a beautiful bay, with beautiful feet and legs, while his action is most desirable. While still a yearling he gave so much promise for the future that he was hired by the United Banffshire Clydesdale Society to be their 1922 premium horse. His immediate predecessor on this circuit would have been Craigie Alacrity, one of the best Clydesdales in Scotland at the present time, hired for 1921; Craigie Excelsior has been their premium horse in the season just closed, and last year, 1919, they used Craigie Masterpiece, the Alberta government horse. The judgment of Scottish breeders on this colt must be entirely favorable when he is considered good enough to follow such sires as those noted above. Bonnie Fyvie was bought from the stud of J. and R. Cocker, Hill of Petty, Fyvie. He was a stable mate of Fyvie Sensation, the grand champion at the 1920 Highland. The other colt, bought for Saskatchewan, is Craigie Enchanter, by the champion Bonnie Buchlyvie.

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DUCKS .....	28c	35c
GEESE .....	26c	33c

**The Grain Growers' Guide**

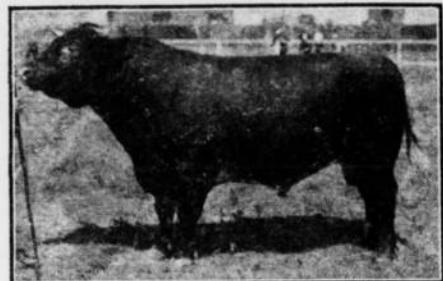
## In Livestock Circles

### Dr. Allison Smith's Sale

The Hereford sale held at Regina, November 11, was like many of the season's events of a similar nature, rather disappointing. Sixteen animals were sold for an average of \$142.12. The highest price was for Marguerite, a five-year-old cow, with a heifer calf at foot, which sold for \$210.

### International Fat Stock Judge

Walter Biggar, of Dalbeattie, Scotland, has been officially named as the judge for the grade, cross-bred and champion steers at the coming International. The choice meets with general approval. Mr. Biggar comes of a Border family which has been farming and breeding Galloway cattle for three-quarters of a century. They have also been extensive feeders of commercial



**Lavender Count**

by Misses Prince, at the head of Frank McBean's Shorthorn herd, Harte, Man.

cattle and sheep. James Biggar, father of the Judge-elect, performed the same duty in 1902 in a manner which won the praise of the entire ringside.

### Aberdeen-Angus Association Importing Judge

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association is again importing a foreign judge to pass upon the breeding cattle at the coming International Livestock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, November 26 to December 4, next. Mr. John Philip, of Dandaleith, Craigealachie, Scotland, who last year judged the Aberdeen-Angus at Argentina's great show at Palermo, will do the work for the Yankee Doddie men at Chicago. This is the third successive year that the American Association has called in a foreign judge to place the breed awards.

### Saskatchewan Shorthorn Sale

The annual sale of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held at Regina, November 12, was a decided success, considering the present depressed state of the cattle market. The average for the 26 lots sold was \$242.50. Only one catalogued animal was withdrawn. The top price of \$525 was paid to James Guild, Elkhorn, for Agnes, 112339, and a white heifer calf at foot. The highest-priced heifer was Queen Emmeline, a straight Emma, bred by John Barron, and bought back by him from Lloyd Turner. Another straight Emma yearling was sold by R. A. Wright for \$400. Anything with a good pedigree was readily taken, and the opinion generally expressed that the present depression would not last long. Plain cattle were hard to sell.

### Shorthorn Men Feast at Regina

On armistice night, the evening previous to the provincial Shorthorn sale, the members of the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club and their guests, nearly 100 "head" all told, celebrated at a banquet in the King's Hotel. Beside the toastmaster sat Premier Martin, Deputy Minister Auld, and J. G. Robertson, besides the leading lights in western Shorthorn circles. Some of the best speeches were delivered by F. W. Crawford, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, and last, but not least, Miss E. Cora Hind. Mr. Crawford dwelt on the single object before all the breed associations, the production of better cattle, and reviewed the state of the cattle trade with some well-appreciated remarks on the near future. He complimented Mr. Wright and Scotty Barclay, owner and fitter of the grand champion steer which is to represent the province at the international. His recognition of the other man's breed and of the services of the practical man whose devoted attention produced such a thing of beauty as Snowball was most gracious. He hoped that Snowball would win, provided that no Canadian Angus competed against him.

Miss Hind, as senior member of the press present, voiced an eloquent and appropriate appreciation of the late Alex. Stewart. His presence at a winter fair was one of the accepted facts after such a long and honorable career in his profession, and at this fair, the first since his death, his absence was noted by all. She said some very pointed things about city support of agricultural fairs, which Regina can well afford to take to heart. Great credit goes to E. H. Mooney, the indefatigable secretary, for the completeness of all arrangements which went to make up a memorable gathering.



This very typical Tamworth sow was grand champion of the breed at the National Swine Show 1920.



Hog Millet did well this year on the farm of Paul Bergstrom, Vena, Sask.

## The Alberta Better Seed Plan

*Further Developments Recorded—2000 Bushels Eligible for Registration—Will Be Exhibited at Chicago—By Prof. G. H. Cutler*

DURING the past four years the grain growers of Alberta have made persistent demands upon the University for good seed. It has been repeatedly stated that present supplies of reliable seed were uncertain and entirely inadequate to meet requirements, and, moreover, that in most instances, when seed was obtained, no guarantee of its purity and trueness to type could be given. With a view to contributing some relief to this situation, and in an endeavor to place seed growing on a sound and permanent basis, the department of field industry, of the university, conceived the idea of a seed organization of provincial scope. It was thought that such an organization might become an instrument through which improved stock seed of known origin and purity, developed by the university, might be distributed to competent growers for multiplication, and ultimately redistributed to farmers in general.

The time seemed ripe for an organization of this character, and a beginning was made. The plan and functions of the organization were discussed in The Grain Growers' Guide of September 1, 1920. During the winter season of 1919 and 1920 some 25 men were organized into seven seed centres or local "Crop Improvement Associations." Each member was supplied enough elite stock seed by the department of field husbandry to seed a minimum of one acre. This was sown on clean land in each case, and inspected by an officer of the department when the crops were near

ing maturity. These members have now harvested approximately 2,000 bushels of seed which is eligible for registration. This seed is not being offered for sale this year but it will all be seeded in the spring of 1921. It is now too soon to predict, but it seems reasonable to expect 75,000 bushels of seed in the fall of 1921, all of which may be registered as second generation stock.

In order that the seed grown in this and succeeding years by the Crop Improvement Associations may become widely known, the department of field husbandry proposes further to co-operate with the growers in exhibiting their seed under their own names at the Chicago International Grain and Hay Show. This show is being held this year November 27 to December 4. Some 30 seed exhibits have been assembled at the university preparatory for shipment to Chicago, where they will come into competition with the best grains grown this year on the North American continent, and where the thousands of attendants at the International Livestock Show, held simultaneously, in the same building, will get some conception of the grain-growing possibilities of Alberta, and particularly of the high quality of seeds which the province can produce. The writer is arranging for one of his departmental representatives to attend the sessions of the International Crop Improvement Association to be held at the time of the show, who will see that the Alberta exhibits are placed in their proper classes and properly cared for.

## Sweet Clover in Ontario

*Some Experiences That Contain Suggestions for Western Farmers—By A. S. Thurston*

SWEET clover has become an important farm crop in Ontario, where it was first introduced as a farm crop by Wm. Linton, of Aurora — now deceased — some seven years ago. Since then its use has extended into every county, and in many cases it comprises the largest acreage of any single farm crop in whole townships. Especially is this true in such districts as the Varney neighborhood in Grey county.

This great vogue has been brought about by the keen demand for seed to plant new acreages—to provide more seed to plant newer acreages! Obviously the cumulative effect of this would be an over-production of seed—and this seemed to have been accomplished this year.

Seed prices have been "shot to pieces," and the very best seed has sold at \$8.00 per bushel—while dealers have declined to give quotations at all. It is expected that the maritime provinces will open up a demand for Ontario's surplus, and that American buyers will also be in the market, so farmers are not panicky and throwing their seed on to the market.

The net result of the low seed market has been the development of sentiment in favor of the crop for other than seed purposes. Farmers are becoming appreciative of its value from the standpoint of pasture, soil renovation, hay and ground meal.

"If I did not sell a pound of seed, I would figure the crop paid me for all the trouble and expense—for the better

condition in which it leaves the soil," said W. J. Hill, of Ontario, to the writer recently.

Mr. Hill has an entire section in sweet clover in the Indian Head district, and is enthusiastic in his praise of the crop for western conditions. He believes that it will produce more and better seed in Western Canada than in Ontario, though not giving such a heavy yield of hay.

He believes that its general adoption in the rotation of the West would provide a sure pasture, and make sure a supply of the best sort of fodder. It has done exceptionally well in the Qu'Appelle Valley. This also was Mr. Linton's experience with some early shipments made to the West in 1914.

### Grinding up the Straw

Mr. Hill, who has already been referred to above, was one of the first to follow Wm. Linton in growing sweet clover, and to him is the honor of first making sweet clover meal in Ontario, so far as is known. He had heard of alfalfa meal, and when he saw some of it being fed at the Canadian National in Toronto, by a prominent horseman, he at once saw that he could make something very similar out of his threshed sweet clover straw, after the seed had been extracted, and that the stock would probably find it a palatable feed.

He went home and wrote to the agent for an alfalfa grinder in Ontario. The agent got a machine in from across the line, and Mr. Hill undertook to



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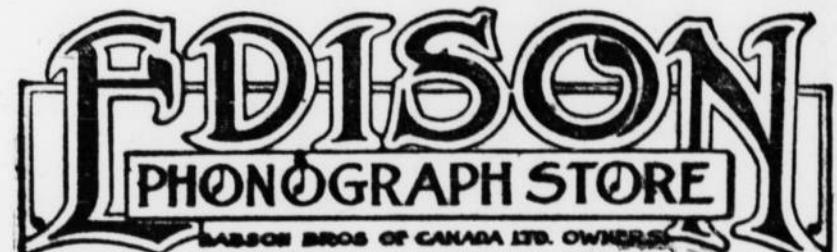
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Fowl, 4 lb. and over	22c	27c	Ducks	25c	31c
Fowl, under 4 lb.	16c	21c	Turkeys, young, 8 lbs. and over	37c	43c
Roosters, old	15c	20c	Turkeys, old Toms	32c	38c

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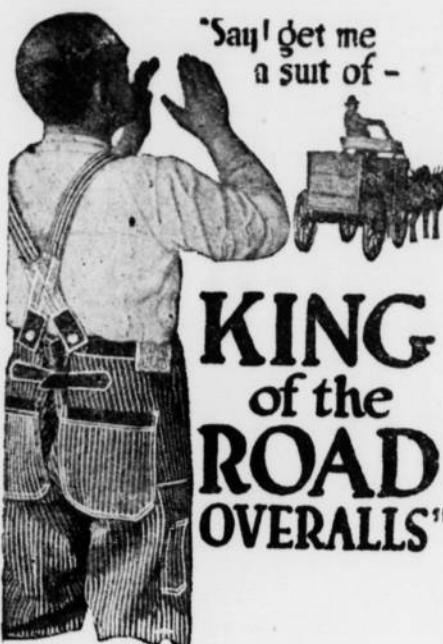
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

grind up the rough, coarse straw. From the first it was a success.

Mr. Hill is not what one would call a "good feeder" possibly, and made the mistake of feeding it too heavily to the stock at first. They ate with a relish—and he fed it with a scoop shovel, like ensilage. The result was that the cattle scoured terribly.

They ate every vestige of the meal, which was nothing more nor less than the hard stalks of sweet clover plants, fully matured for seed, and ground up. The leaves were practically all missing, and it was nothing but hard fibre converted into a fine meal.

As a result of his experience Mr. Hill believes that he has found a most profitable outlet for the rough straw, and that it will pay him to put in a larger mill to do the grinding more rapidly.

There is another use to which the crop is put in Ontario, and one which may be found valuable in Western Canada where the crop does well, and where corn may not be so successfully grown; it is put into the silos.

Several farmers in York county, near Toronto, have put it into the silo early in the summer, for summer feed, and the cattle have relished it and kept up their milk flow in spite of dried pastures. When they went back to the corn silage in the fall they showed a lack of relish for the corn that was surprising.

One man thought it improved the quality of the silage to throw a pail of salt into it with each load of the green crop. It was cut green during June, and put at once into the silo, in order to clear the field for a second growth, which gave an abundant yield of seed on good land, and a fair yield on poorer land that had not been top-dressed.

In conclusion, one new field might be referred to. So far there has been little or nothing done in the way of seed selection in sweet clover on this continent. The past year in Ontario has shown that there unquestionably are many varieties with distinct characteristics, and that these are adapted to different localities and different conditions. There is a great field of work open for the man who will develop the strains of sweet clover to produce a plant suited to the different demands, and put it out for the people in general. In other words, a "strain development" is a pressing need—and the way is open for some real work along this line.

### Drawing Up Lease

In drawing up a farm lease it is necessary to see that the following points are covered:

Is it so written that its meaning will be clear at any later time?

Is it fair to both parties?

Does it give the tenant a reasonable opportunity to make a comfortable living and to get ahead?

Does it require proper and conservative care of the premises leased?

Are all desired reservations to the lease made?

Are the things stated which each party is to do and to contribute?

Does it make clear the rights and privileges of each party?

Does it define the relationship between landlord and tenant, and provide for the settlement of differences of opinion?

Does it contain a statement of the procedure to be followed when the relationship of landlord and tenant is to be terminated?

Does it contain the following essentials to a legally complete lease:

1. The date it was made.

2. The names and the final signatures of the contracting parties.

3. The period for which the lease is to run.

4. A description of the property leased.

5. An agreement in respect to the amount of rent to be paid and the time when and the place where it is to be paid.

### Moles in Alfalfa Field

Q.—I have an alfalfa patch which is doing very well but it is troubled very much with moles. They cut the plants off about two inches below the surface. Will these plants grow again? Are there any poison or mole traps on the market by which moles can be controlled?—C. G., St. Claude, Man.

A.—The moles will do considerable

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damage in alfalfa fields, more especially if the alfalfa is sown in drills. They burrow along just beneath the ground, cutting off the roots. The plants that are cut off invariably die, so that a field that is infested with these pests often becomes unprofitable. They may be controlled by either poison or traps. The method of trapping is to dig down to the burrow through the latest mound made, cleaning it out nicely, and set an ordinary trap such as used for trapping muskrats, mink, etc. Lay a board over the hole and cover again with the soil so that it is perfectly dark. As these pests prefer the roots of plants rather than grain or seed, poisoning is not so effective but may be applied by lowering through the uncovered hole in the burrow. Since they prefer potatoes, carrots, etc., pieces of these should be poisoned and placed in their main burrows. One mole will do a large amount of damage, so that very often the trapping or poisoning of one or two will stop the damage in small garden patches, etc.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

#### Kubanka Wheat at Brandon

The three strains of Durum wheat, Kubanka S., Kubanka L., and Pelissier, were included in the 1920 tests at Brandon Experimental Farm. Kubanka S. yielded exactly the same as Marquis, Kubanka L. beat Marquis by three and one-half bushels, and Pelissier beat Marquis by two bushels and 50 pounds. The claim that they will out-yield Marquis was consequently substantiated, at least in part, but the margin was not very great. In regard to earliness, Kubanka L. was four days later than Marquis, or exactly the same as Red Fife, and the other two were two days later still. In regard to rust resistance, they did not show the complete immunity generally credited to them. Pelissier showed a two and one-half per cent. infection, Kubanka L. five per cent., and Kubanka S. seven and one-half per cent.; or, in other words, they covered much the same range as Ruby, Marquis and Red Bobs in common wheats. However, it is probable that this mild attack is no indication of the results in a severe attack. As the grain produced by these wheats is subject to a heavy discount on the market on account of its unsuitability for high-class bread-making, it would appear that their advantages, if any, are insufficient to overcome this handicap.—Experimental Farms Note.

#### Kernels

Weeds will detract largely from the sale value of the farm.

Weed control must be taken into consideration in working out a rotation for the farm.

Potatoes freeze at 26 to 28 degrees Fahr., and freezing must be avoided. Keep the temperature of the room in which potatoes are stored as near 36 degrees as possible.

There are many things that can be done in the winter that will save just that much time in the busy season. When nothing else is pressing is the time to repair equipment, clean seed grain and get the decks cleared for action by the time spring opens up.

At one of the North Dakota stations a small field of sunflowers was planted in 1919, and although the season was the driest in 28 years the yield was 6,015 pounds per acre, and about half as much again as of corn. They were planted with a corn planter in three and one-half foot rows, at the rate of seven pounds per acre. The good comparative showing was in spite of unfavorable location and late planting.

Stewart Lockwood, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, suggests that during the winter it is a good plan to feed the prairie chickens. One way of doing this is to keep a place free from snow and on this scatter table crumbs, screenings or grain every day. If there are no cats or dogs on the farm the chickens will come closer to the house than otherwise. Feeding the prairie chickens in this way will also make them more apt to stay on that particular farm than if they are allowed to shift entirely for themselves.

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1 envelope COX'S INSTANT POWDERED GELATINE, 2 cups (1 pint) water, 3 large grapefruit, 1 1/2 cups (1/2 lb.) sugar or honey, 1 cup (1/2 pint) chopped pineapple, crisp lettuce leaves, French dressing.

Mix gelatine and sugar, and dissolve in water. Remove peelings and separate grapefruit into small pieces, being careful to remove all white skin. When gelatine is cool, add pineapple and grapefruit, pour into a wet mold, and allow to set. Serve on lettuce with dressing.

You will also find Cox's Gelatine excellent for smooth sauces, creamy rich desserts and nourishing soups.

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# The Countrywoman

### Activity Not Passivity

THE centre West has once more disclosed with no uncertain voice that none but sober citizens need hope to meet with her approbation, and that she will do her utmost to assist all and sundry in habits of sobriety. The result of the referendum in the three prairie provinces should prove to the most sceptical that a vast majority of citizens are satisfied that intoxicating liquors used as beverages are not beneficial, but in most instances are decidedly harmful, and therefore they will have none of them.

However, the battle is not yet won. The "wets" hold strongly to old-time precedent stuff; naturally are very determined to hold fast to so-called privileges. It will require unceasing vigilance on the part of the whole body of the "drys" to prevent such a recurrence of successful raids as will turn victory into inglorious defeat. The provision provided by the different provinces for control of liquor and enforcement of the law must meet with general support, and that electors who voted for a sober population must be willing to fight against all infringements of the law of their province bearing on this matter. Her women especially have a burden laid upon them, because it was owing, doubtless, in large measure to their vote that the majorities piled up, since there is little feminine fondness for intoxicants. Their duty as electors binds them to active, not passive, support of that for which they polled their votes.

It is somewhat unfortunate that very few women are ever in a position to witness the actual transgression of prohibition laws. They must depend upon the statements of others, but there are many, doubtless, who will have the courage of their convictions to the extent of reporting such cases as they may be certain of to the authorities vested with powers of investigation.

With the preliminary victory won, women cannot afford to risk the danger of reaction by passive submission to lawlessness. The future of their land and the fate of their children demand watchfulness and prompt and effective action.

In Saskatchewan the government has provided a commission that can do effective work only as their hands are upheld by the doctors, who favor a sane and sober province. So the onus of the burden rests upon the men and women. If they will, they can prevent lawlessness and corruption through the use of intoxicant. Let each shoulder his own share of the responsibility, and there need be no fear of the future.—Margaret Flatt, president, Sask. W.S.G.A.

### Our National Parks

"Our national parks" is a phrase almost foreign to dwellers on the prairies; as a matter of fact, to most Canadians. But Canada has the greatest national play-grounds in the world, play-grounds in which she doesn't play. Miss Agnes Laut, who wrote the interesting story in our woman's fall number, entitled "Power in Women's Hands," has called attention, in a recent number of MacLean's, to the great asset we have in our national parks, and to the fact that they are little known.

Last summer the Countrywoman editor went through Jasper Park on the train. Jasper Park is without doubt the finest play-ground on the American continent, consisting of thousands of acres of mountains and dales, mineral springs, and every other natural attraction. Mount Robson, the highest peak in Canada, is in Jasper Park. There are a few buildings in Jasper, a station, store, and the usual line of shacks at a mountain stopping-place. Away over, nearly half a mile from the station, a few tents can be seen. This is absolutely the only accommodation for visitors to a park the wonders and beauties of which travellers tell us rival those of scenic Switzerland. When one is on holiday bent and reaches Jasper the alluring wildness and mountain beauty

draws one like a magnet, but no hotels, no stopping-places, no restaurants break the spell, and travellers are obliged to pass on. Only about one in ten of the scores who filled the observation car and overflowed to the rear platform would not have made a stop at Jasper had there been accommodation.

You see, about 75 per cent. of the people on the train had only heard of Jasper, some not even that, and no one realized just what a place Jasper would be to spend a holiday. We're sleeping on our job when we let such a wonderful national asset as Jasper be so utterly wasted. It is only of recent years that the United States has made any effort to familiarize her people

are 5,000 buffaloes, is; unfortunately Jasper is not.

### The Political Orgy

Perhaps it is because this part of the country has had so many politicians shooting hot air that the early winter is keeping mild. To have heard them and have read their speeches at other points in the West certainly leaves the impression that coal bills are likely to be considerably reduced.

However, even hot air has a habit of vanishing, just like everything else in these days of H. C. L. And in the vanishing we are left sadder and wiser people. And it is in this aftermath of sadness and wisdom that we must work out our own salvation. Large public meetings, particularly of a political nature, have a peculiar psychological effect on great numbers of people, oh, let's be honest and say, all of us. The effect is mostly in what one politician recently termed to the writer, "the staging and the procession." These colorful effects are apt to take one's mind off the cool study of the presentation of the case and the case itself. Fortunate it is for the world that when we are in our own quarters, far away from the sense intoxicating combination of big crowds and effective staging and processions, and consider in sadness and wisdom the case as presented, the whitewashing peels off, and we see the half-truths, the innuendoes, and the implications which make up the speeches.

Mr. King's tour has no place in this article, because at least 95 per cent. of it would have made quite a creditable presentation of our own New National Policy case, and one wonders continually why Mr. King does not see the hopelessness of the thing and say, "Here, what's in a name, and what's being a leader, if my little group is going to effect a split in the electorate, and let the common enemy be returned. I'm going in with the Progressives!" Mr. King has made it easy for himself to do that. It remains the part of statesmanship if he will.

But on hearing the government side of the question one wondered how it was ever possible to get an administration out of power. They have all the cards, can stack them or hide them as they see fit. And they are making the most of their defensive position. To have heard the prime minister and Mr. Calder was to have heard the defendants of a lily-white, pure, uncorrupted, undefiled progressive administration serving only the best interests of the whole people of Canada. Such is whitewash!

This is the first time the women of Canada are being appealed to for their support on the merits of issues alone. In conversation, and from correspondence with many, the whitewash did not deceive. It peeled off even before taken out of the hotly-charged atmosphere. Men are surely old enough at this game not to be longer deceived, and it is encouraging to find that women are stripping the trappings from off the real issues and seeing them as they are. Each new outbreak leaves us a sadder and wiser people than before, and in that state our salvation will be worked out. In a sea of much that is discouraging it is distinctly encouraging to find the growing ineffectiveness of camouflage.

### Losing Old Friends

Manitoba is losing Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dayton, of Virden. This is a distinct loss to rural Manitoba. Mrs. Dayton has particularly had rural sympathies in her heart, and has done very much to make articulate rural women's opinion. For years she has been identified with the women's institutes in Manitoba, was an indefatigable worker for suffrage and temperance; in fact, has had a part in every progressive woman's movement in this province.

Mr. and Mrs. Dayton are leaving for British Columbia, where they will in future make their home. The Guide joins with their many friends in wishing them happiness, prosperity, and good health in their new home.



### Birch-Bark

Florence Randal Livesay

Prairie children miss such fun!  
Woods in days of winter sun,  
Where the slender birch tree bears  
Gifts for us in coat she wears.  
In our wigwam a canoe  
We will build as Indians do.  
Next we'll peel bark-layers, thin,  
Put a needle out and in,  
And make pretty things galore;  
Then go out and hunt for more.  
Wish you'd come East now, and see  
Winter birch-woods, and us three!

with their national parks, but in a short time hundreds of thousands of visitors use the national parks. About a month before going through Jasper it was the writer's privilege to be on the Northern Pacific Railway to the state of Washington. The train reached Livingstone in the middle of the afternoon. Livingstone is about 17 miles north of the entrance to Glacier National Park. The train literally emptied at Livingstone. Glacier Park was so well-known to Americans that no trip on the Northern Pacific would be complete without a stop-over at Glacier Park.

Banff gets all the traffic it can handle at the present time; in fact, reservations there must be made months ahead of an intended visit during the tourist months, but how many people visit Banff because it is a national park? Even at Banff the opportunities of enticing visitors are sadly overlooked.

How many people know that for a dollar a month tenting space can be rented at any of our national parks; that parks permit cottages to be built; that, in a word, our national parks are there for us to play in? Farm people have a couple of weeks in the summer time when work is not so heavy, as immediately before and immediately after. Why not pack the family into the car, rope a tent on, and take a hike to one of these play-grounds. Not all of them are accessible by automobile, but Banff is; Wainwright, where there

# Farm Women's Clubs

## Harlington is Alive

MISS Muriel Henderson, the energetic young secretary of Harlington U.F.W.M., says: During the first of the year, the activities of the Harlington Women's Section was curtailed by a visitation of "flu," but with the approach of spring we again started meetings. First, we planned a program for the remainder of the year. The topics for discussion at our monthly meetings were: Medical Inspection of Rural Schools, Municipal School Boards, Women's Place on the School Board, Demonstration on Canning, Practical Home Nursing, Storing Winter Vegetables, and a debate, Resolved, That the old Methods of Housekeeping are Superior to the New. In the latter discussion, which is to be held this fall, we hope to have the older ladies of the community defend the old methods of housekeeping while the new methods will be sustained by the younger ladies.

Our subjects were chosen mainly with the idea of obtaining information. The first subject mentioned was handled in a most interesting manner. Unfortunately, we were unable to secure the canning demonstration. While it has not been possible for us to carry out our program in full as planned we intend using the topics not discussed at some future date.

Wishing to aid our local hospital in some way, three of our associate girl members collected the sum of \$40.15. The girls worked nobly. Attractive boxes were used for collecting and the girls wore, fastened to their dresses with U.F.M. brooches, white ribbons, on which were printed the words "Hospital Aid." As local conditions

was given; for the best reciter, \$5.00, and for the best pair of knitted mitts, \$2.50. The prizes were offered in both junior and senior contests. One of our girls, an associate member, carried off the prize for the mitts, while in the senior reciting contest, another associate member obtained the prize, his recitation being a selection on Liberty from Progress and Poverty, by Henry George.

Besides the work outlined by Miss Henderson, Harlington contributed \$5.00 for a crippled boy Miss Finch is interested in. They have adopted a New Canadian school of which Miss Baldwin is teacher, and already have forwarded large boxes of magazines, Sunday school papers, etc., and have tried to keep her cheered in various ways. When their interviewers asked them what was the best thing your local has done in the last half-year, they said: "It has awakened an interest and realization of the great need of our organization to farm women. It has shown us the possibilities for real service. The Dower Law has been brought to our attention."

Not much wrong with a club like Harlington, is there?

## Minto's Activities

Minto W.S. has a very attractive program for this year. It comes printed in a booklet folder with the motto: There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave, There are souls that are pure and true; Then give to the world the best you have, And the best will come back to you.



Yorkton Women's Section G.G.A.

Don't they look as if their club was a happy affair! Clubs are, too.

make it impossible for the hospital board to use the money at present it has been placed in the bank. When the board is in a position to accept it the gift will be used for furnishings, and credited to the Women's Section of Harlington U.F.M.

It is a matter of regret in our section that we were delayed in commencing the publication of the prohibition cartoons. We would have liked to have seen all 12 used in the local paper, for we felt that they did effective work.

When we held our annual Cemetery Day, our local as usual, gave us the most practical help. They also gave us very material assistance in defraying the expenses of our secretary while at the secretaries' conference. The W.S. secretary gave her report at a joint meeting, as the secretary of the local was unable to attend.

In July we enjoyed a visit from Miss Finch and Mr. Hoey. Both speakers were listened to with much interest. It is a privilege to listen to Mr. Hoey. Miss Finch's explanations and points on the Dower Law were much appreciated as well as some clever and amusing illustrations used in the course of her address. Our local association took an active interest in the Boys' and Girls' Club Fair by giving prizes; for the best paragraph in writing, \$5.00

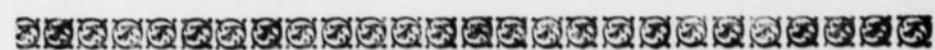
on the front cover. The subjects include a report of the Brandon convention, taxation proposals, combines, definite, tariff demands, democratic reforms, land settlement, the returned soldiers, canning, a health talk, how the society can help the Boys' and Girls' Club, clothes, and home Christmas festivities. Space is also given on the program for the annual picnic and entertainment by the Junior U.F.M. Club.

The secretary adds: "Our W.S. has helped our junior club by giving their members U.F.M. buttons free, and also supplying them with material for dressing their doll. They are helping in our programs by providing entertainment at several of our meetings.

"We received the appeal to help a family at Wymark. Our stock of clothing is nearly depleted as we have already sent six bales to the West, but we are going to gather whatever we can."

## Little Souris' Work

It is well past the first six months on our year's program, yet we have only held four regular meetings and one joint meeting with the exception of the winter months. The local and section then held very educational and successful joint meetings in the Little Souris school. Two from the local and



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Soles, per lb. . . . . 60

Goldeyes, per lb. . . . . 60

Jackfish, per lb. . . . . 60

Tulibees, per lb. . . . . 70

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Pickeral, per lb. . . . . 110

Whitefish, per lb. . . . . 140

Grey Cod, per lb. . . . . 90

Salmon, finest quality, red, per lb. . . . . 230

Haddock, per lb. . . . . 170

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WINNIPEG TORONTO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

two from the section planned the programs for the joint meetings, with Mrs. Harper as convener.

We have 23 members enrolled; some of the busiest women are the most loyal. The meetings are opened with the Creed repeated in unison. At the meetings of the section and local as well, we have community singing, and are hoping that it may be a means of giving good music an impetus in our community.

A short story of our meetings run as follows: April—Appointment of committee for registration of names for voters' list and reading of Nurse Pike's report, which resulted in our section appointing a committee with Mrs. H. G. Thornton as convener, to visit the different school boards, with a view to educating the boards and ratepayers to the need of a public health nurse. May—We planned to have a garden party and picnic combined, to be held in June. The different committees appointed were: Sport, refreshment and booth, all worked so faithfully that our receipts totalled \$190. Our picnic and garden party, will, in future, be annual affairs.

At the June meeting we started to make plans for a millinery class to be held in September, also planned to have Mrs. Gee address our meeting on Dower Law and Amendments. Our section donated home-cooking, etc., and helped with the other sections in Brandon district to hold a successful sale for the rest room.

In July we held our meeting in the evening, in the church. We extended an invitation to the Brandon Hills local and to our community in general. We had the pleasure of having both Mrs. Gee and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Gee dealt so ably with the four points in the Dower Law, which need amending, also succession duties. Mrs. Parker, in "guid Scotch wa'" spoke on Social Welfare. Our ex-secretary, Miss G. E. Thornton, had our 1920 programs printed. At the top of page we have, "claim one afternoon a month and come."—M. Edna M. Poole, press reporter, Little Souris, W.S.U.F.M.

### Excel "Doings"

Proportional representation was one of the matters discussed at the July meeting of the Excel local, and it was decided to hold a mock election in the near future.

Prizes were given by Mrs. Burkholder for the best paper on education and the best suggestion for a farm woman's vacation. Mrs. S. Gulleckson won the prize, a crochet boudoir cap, on education, and Mrs. W. H. Hess, the first prize, a crochet cushion, on farm woman's vacation, and Mrs. A. Gulleckson, second prize, crochet ends for table runner. A duet was rendered by Mrs. C. Gulleckson. Musical numbers, entitled The Vision of Rainbow Valley and The Little Sod Shack Out West, composed by Mr. Burkholder, were rendered by Mrs. M. Cragg. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Budd was presented with a large crochet bag for her work as secretary of the local during the year of 1919.

Excel has a Junior local which is most interesting. Apparently they discuss quite "grown-up" subjects. A paper on Tariff Charges was read by the second vice-president. The subject for discussion was home canning and plans for a miscellaneous shower for the secretary. This Junior local has formed a Red Cross committee and is ready to do any kind of work that comes before them. After the busy season is over, Mrs. Sadie Thayer and Mrs. Ada Bishop will act as supervisors. the club meetings are frequently attended by "junior visitors as young as 50 or 60 years old," who enjoy the meetings very much.

### New Sections

The new Women's Sections which have been organized recently in Manitoba, are: Elgin, Mapleton, Greenway, Cloverdale, Sinclair, Silverton, Souris, Vista, Shellmouth, Gimli, Fannystelle, Emmeline, Mountview, Elm Creek, Kinosota and Cameron.

In Alberta the new locals are: Glevennah, Red Star, Throne, South East Lake, Aunger, Spring Valley, Sunny Nook, Carolside, Hatton, Pandora, Maunders, Calarneauville, Malmo, Poucette Coupe, Freedom, Wolff Hill and Cherhill.

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"WE HURRY"  
THOMPSON, "The JEWELER"  
MINNEDOSA MANITOBA

# The House Beautiful

*Day and Night Lighting and Its Bearing on the Appearance of the Home—By W. M. Halliston*

HERE is no more interesting point under the heading of interior decoration than the subject of lighting, and there is none that receives so little attention. Builders never care upon what point of the compass the rooms look out so long as that room has a window or two sufficiently large to admit light. One often wonders why the houseowner ever allowed the architect to have that door or that window in that place, and too often the reason has been a total lack of thought on the part of the owner, because he or she did not know or realize that the house should be such as would improve the temperament and add to the psychological effect on nerves and mind.

Considering our own province and also those akin to us, our country for the greater part is flat and in the winter season very uninteresting. The cold season lasts a long time, and the one thing which redeems that season is the glorious sunshine. Every housebuilder should so have his house placed and constructed that he may enjoy all the sunshine that is possible. Here the living and dining-rooms should face the south; this is the country where all possible cheer should be given to the housewife as she moves about in and out of her kitchen. Let there be lots of light.

Then let me again encourage every homemaker to let her blinds be rolled up to the top just as much and as long as she can. Away with the germs of disease and melancholy, even though some of the furnishings may fade. There is no price of a healthy body and a happy, contented mind. If one so finds himself or herself with a house where the windows of certain rooms have the wrong or a very poor lookout, then try to make the best of it by either doing away with the blinds altogether or adding curtains to the windows that shall make things interesting and cast a glow around all the surroundings. Add touches of yellow to the north and west windows. House plants, bird cages, mirrors, all, when thoughtfully placed, tend to please the outlook, even though the admission of sunshine is not what is wished by the occupant.

#### The Night Scheme

So much for the day problem. Now let us look for a while at the night one. Not a whit less important is it; in fact, I am inclined to think it is one of equal thought and demands no small attention. We are living in an age of beautiful lamps. Never before did the market produce such convenient and artistic lighting fixtures as at present. Never has there been given so many suggestions regarding the making or decorating of lamps as recently. Magazines team with cuts and ideas.

In the evening, the artificial lighting fixtures are the most important of all the furnishings of the room. It is a psychological fact that the eye is attracted invariably by the brightest spot of light. In most rooms it is wise to have the lights so shaded that they are not conspicuous, then the eye will take in the other items of interest equally. To successfully give them effect, the lights must be softened and subdued to the proper value by the use of truly artistic shades.

These shades are not the grotesque affairs found on gas lamps of years ago. Neither do they resemble ornate picture hats and flowered petticoats. They must be designed to fit in with the furnishings of the room in color, texture and style.

Different rooms and dif-

ferent areas require different colors given by the shading of the lamps and lights. For reading, a soft green is considered by authorities as the most restful hue, while there are others who can do better work by means of a yellow tint. Lights screened by shades in various tones of rose are unquestionably the ones best suited to all festive occasions, if the color is not too bright in intensity.

Different materials may be used for shades, depending upon the decorative style of the room. China silk shirred on a frame of wire, finished with a simple gimp and decorated silks of the heaviest variety stretched plain on the frame are both considered good for a light that is not a flame. Well chosen cretonnes of distinctive design tightly stretched on the frame, and then shellacked to shed the dust and prevent fading, furnish very pretty cheap shades and delude the eye regarding quality. Parchment, or even heavy watercolor papers with an attractive design well varnished look very well and are among the new things of the day.

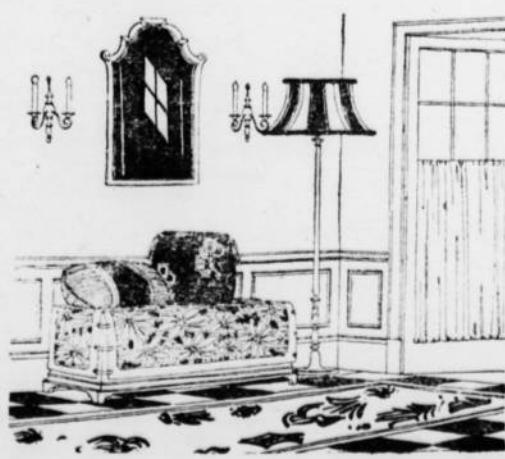
The arrangement of lights in rooms is a point which must receive some consideration by the builder and decorator, as also the style. In homes where electricity is used much more can be done in the lighting question than where the coal oil lamp is used, yet the effect can be just as agreeably controlled with lamps, though perhaps in a smaller measure. Where oil lamps are used, the hanging lamp for the hall is still considered good, but the old colored glass shade is fast becoming a thing of the past, being supplanted by shades of shirred silk, plain or figured, on wire frames, or else made of cretonne, parchment paper or silk or wooden sectional frames, the wood being painted black.

The living-room lamps may be almost any kind if well chosen. Very excellent bowls may now be purchased of Japanese ware. These can be had in any color and suitable shades may be made by any housewife, using any material and a wire frame. In most farm homes, the lamp will be a table one, perhaps two. These, if well placed near the two ends of a long table or on two smaller ones in places of good balance in a room, will tend to produce uniformity. Very desirable results may be attained by wiring the shades made of reed and even covering the bowl, if it is a poor one, with reed. The dining-room can very well be served by means of a hanging lamp in the centre of the ceiling. Bracket lamps on the wall with reflectors give good results if the table space is to be considered.

If you are fortunate enough to have electric lights, it is well to remember that the old huge chandelier is being rapidly removed from its old ancestral spot, and is being supplanted by either an inverted or semi-inverted light in the centre of the room. If the room is small, ceiling lights are considered unnecessary. Portable ones will give better light where the light is needed and not all need be used at once.

Lighting by side fixtures has come to stay, because side-lights give a more pleasing, convenient, and serviceable illumination than a centre light. To read and sew by, they give a more perfect service than anything else yet con-

ceived. In large rooms, where an abundance of light is required, a centre ceiling fixture will provide the bulk of illumination, while the corners and side walls can be made to appear cozy and inviting by means of side lights. In the living-room reading lamps are very necessary in addition to side fix-



# Westclox



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tures. Base sockets should be arranged for and wires run under the rugs. Do not be persuaded into using the regular side fixtures with cords coming out from them for table lights. This is not the best planning, and shows that it is only a makeshift. Have a good idea where you want your lights to be, and in building arrange for them.





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## Tough Meats Made Tender

"IT'S simple enough when you know how," says the woman who frequently uses tough meats. She has found that the tougher parts of animals are much better flavored than the so-called "choice cuts," and that by using more of them that she is able to reduce the size of her meat bill.

Tough meats come from the parts of the animal that are used most. Owing to the exercise taken in walking and eating, the legs, neck and shoulders do not furnish such tender meat as is found on the back, where the muscles are not used to the same extent. On the other hand tough meats are usually more juicy and have a better flavor than tender cuts. The accompanying diagram serves to illustrate which parts of a beef carcass are tough and which are tender, in a clearer manner than is possible with words. The sections shaded with vertical lines are best for stewing, while the slanting lines show the parts that are suitable for pot-roasting or "braising." Although the carcasses of pork, veal and mutton are not divided up in exactly the same way as given in the diagram, the tough cuts come from the same regions in all animals.

Usually the homemaker on the farm knows where the meat comes from, as it is slaughtered at home or is procured from the beef-ring. However, it happens that she has to buy it from the butcher occasionally, so a few points are given herewith for her guidance. The lean part of good beef is firm, elastic, and when first cut a purplish red. After being exposed to the air it becomes bright red and moist. Flabby, dark, coarse beef with yellow fat is poor. If it has little fat it is from an old or under-fed animal. The characteristics of good mutton and veal are similar to those of good beef, except that the lean is lighter colored and the fat is whiter. Veal is distinguished by its pink color. Fresh pork should be pale red, and firm with white fat. Fat salt pork of good quality is white, or faintly tinged with pink.

As soon as the meat is brought home from the butcher's shop it should be removed from the paper and placed in a cool place, away from all dust and flies. Before using, it is necessary to wipe it thoroughly with a clean piece of cheese-cloth wrung out in cold water. Fresh meat should never be washed or allowed to soak in water, as the juices will be drawn out, causing considerable loss in food value and flavor. Very salt meat, however, needs considerable soaking in order to make it palatable.

The secret of success in cooking tough meats lies in a long, slow simmering, which is absolutely necessary if the dish is to be really appetizing. When tough cuts are allowed to boil for any length of time they remain as difficult to chew as they ever were, instead of being tender and juicy as they are when they are properly cooked. The following are the best methods to use for preparing tough meats for the table.

1—Stewing is the method most commonly employed, and, if properly followed, results in dishes that are very tempting. If a rich gravy is desired, the meat is cut into small pieces and is placed in a deep saucepan. Cold water is added to cover, which helps to draw out the juices. If the aim is to retain all possible flavor in the meat, it is "seared" immediately after cutting up. Searing is accomplished by melting a small amount of fat in a frying pan and placing the meat in, moving it around with a spoon until all the surfaces have become a light brown. This forms a coating which keeps in the meat juices that give meat its characteristic flavor. Boiling water is added, which further aids in preventing the juices from escaping. Whether the idea is to keep the juices in or to draw them out, the remainder of the process must consist of a long simmering, which softens the tough parts of the meat. Two to three hours are needed to bring about the change, but the results

are such that the family will be delighted. To give variety, vegetables are often used. Dumplings also make a nice addition with very little extra trouble. To make sure that a stew does not boil, it can be cooked in a double boiler, allowing half as much time again as for cooking over direct heat. Enough water should be added from time to time to keep the meat covered.

2—Pot-roasting or braising is especially good for cooking "half-way" cuts, which are neither tender nor very tough. These are shown in the diagram by the slanting lines. The meat is seared in a small amount of fat and is then placed in a deep pan with a cover. Enough water is added to keep the meat from sticking and to produce steam which helps to cook the meat. The liquid will need replenishing occasionally, but it is not usually necessary to add more than a cupful at a time. The pan with its lid on should be placed on the stove, where it will simmer for two or three hours.

### Seasonings

Next in importance to the long, slow cooking comes the seasoning of dishes made from tough meats. Salt, pepper, celery salt, onion salt, tomato ketchup, Worcester sauce, mushroom ketchup and onions are suitable for using in the preparation of stews and pot-roasts. In all cooking, seasonings should be used with discretion, as they either make or mar the enjoyment of those partaking of the dish.

Vinegar is used by some people for helping to make tough meat tender, but it is not necessary if the stew is prevented from boiling and if the simmering is continued for a sufficient length of time. Pounding with a steak hammer is also practiced, but it can be eliminated if the correct method is used.

All stews and pot-roasts should be served very hot, if they are to be really enjoyed. See that the platter on which the meat is to be served is hot and that the plates are also heated.

Goulash is a Hungarian dish which has attained considerable popularity on this continent of late years. It affords a very tasty way of serving tough meats.

### Beef Stew

2 pounds tough beef  
2 medium onions  
Cold water  
Seasonings to taste

Wipe meat and cut it into small pieces, removing the fat. Try out fat in the frying pan. Chop the onions and place them with the meat in the frying pan. Sear the pieces on all sides by moving them around with a spoon. Place the meat and onions in a saucepan and cover with cold water. Bring to the boiling point quickly, but immediately place the pan where it will only just simmer and allow the stew to cook in this way for two hours, or until tender. Potatoes, carrots, or other vegetables may be added if desired in order to give variety. If the stew is being served without any extra additions it sometimes improves it to have the juice thickened slightly, using flour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. The stew should be allowed to boil for five minutes after the addition of the flour and water, in order to be sure that the starch is thoroughly cooked. At this stage, it does not make any difference to the meat if the stew is boiled, as it has already been made tender by the long, slow cooking.

### Irish Stew

2 pounds meat  
5 medium carrots  
4 medium potatoes  
3 medium onions  
Seasonings to taste  
Water or soup stock

Wipe meat and cut in small pieces. Peel and slice vegetables, and place them in layers in a saucepan with the meat. Cover with cold water or stock and bring to the boiling point. Simmer gently for two hours or until tender.

### Pot Pie

2 large onions  
2 tablespoons fat  
1 tablespoon flour  
2 pounds tough meat  
4 cups stock or water  
1 teaspoon vinegar  
Seasonings

Slice onions and fry in the fat until light brown. Dredge in the flour, and when well browned add the stock or water. Cut the meat in small pieces, add it

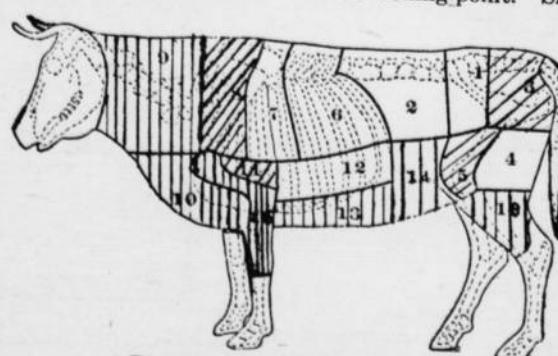


Diagram Showing Cuts of Beef  
1 and 2—Loin (1 sirloin)  
3—Rump  
4—Round  
5—Top Sirloin  
6—Prime Ribs  
7—Blade  
8—Chuck  
9—Neck  
10—Brisket  
11—Cross-rib  
12—Plate  
13—Navel  
14—Flank  
15—Shoulder  
16—Leg (Shin)

to the other ingredients and simmer for three hours.

One hour before serving, drop in dumplings by spoonfuls.

#### Dumplings

1 cup flour	1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder	3 tablespoons suet
1/2 teaspoon pepper	1 teaspoon thyme
1/2 onion	1 teaspoon parsley

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Add other seasonings, omitting parsley if none is obtainable. Chop onion very fine and shave suet. Add them to the mixture, combining all the ingredients thoroughly, and make a dough with water. It should not be too stiff, but should be thick enough to drop off in spoonfuls. When dumplings are puffed up and are cooked through, serve on a hot platter, with the stew in the centre of a circle of dumplings.

#### Braised Beef

3 pounds beef from rump or chuck	1/4 cup turnip
2 thin slices fat salt pork	1/4 cup onion
1/4 cup carrot	1/4 cup celery
	Salt and pepper to taste

Try out pork and remove pieces. Wipe meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown entire surface in pork fat. When turning meat, avoid piercing with fork or skewer, which allows the inner juices to escape. Cut the vegetables into dice and place in layers in a deep granite kettle. Put in the meat and add three cups boiling water. Cover closely and simmer for three or four hours on the back of the stove. If preferred, the dish may be baked in a slow oven for the same length of time, taking care that the water does not boil at any time during the cooking. In either case the meat should be basted every half hour and turned every second hour. Serve on hot platter, surrounding the meat with the vegetables. Use the liquor from the pan to make a sauce or gravy.

#### Syrian Stew

1 1/2 pounds neck or shoulder of lamb	1 cup strained tomato
2 cups water	1 tablespoon tomato ketchup
4 medium potatoes	Salt and pepper to taste
medium onion	
2 tablespoons rice	

Remove some of the fat from the meat and fry it out in a frying pan. Chop the onion very fine and brown it in the fat. Cut the meat into small pieces and add it to the fat and onions, searing it on all sides. Remove to a deep kettle and cover with boiling water. Bring to the boiling point and simmer gently for two hours. After one hour of simmering, add the rice, three-quarters of an hour before dishin' the stew add the potatoes cut in dice. When they are done, remove the boneless and pieces of fat, stir in the tomato or ketchup, add salt and pepper and serve.

#### Beef Colllops

1 pound tough meat	1 teaspoon Worcester sauce or mushroom ketchup
1 onion	
2 tablespoons fat	Mashed potatoes or
1 cup water or stock	boiled rice

Salt and pepper to taste

Grind meat and onion together in the food chopper, putting it through a second time if necessary. Melt fat in a frying pan, and put in meat and onion and fry a light brown. Then sprinkle in flour, add water or stock, ketchup or sauce, and seasonings. Cover pan and simmer very gently for one hour. Arrange colllops on a hot platter, making a border of hot mashed potatoes, or boiled rice. Slices of toast cut diagonally, making triangular pieces, form a nice variation as a garnish.

#### Braised Loin of Mutton

3 pounds loin of mutton	2 sprigs parsley
3 tablespoons fat	4 tablespoons flour
1 celery stalk	1 tablespoon mushroom ketchup
1 onion	1 teaspoon thyme or sage
1 small turnip	Salt and pepper to taste

Remove bone from mutton, rub with a little salt and pepper mixed together. Roll up and tie in a neat roll with string. Cut up the vegetables and place them at the bottom of a covered saucepan with herbs and parsley, if they are obtainable. Lay mutton on top of these and pour in three cups of water. Simmer very gently for two hours. When done, lift the meat into a roasting pan with a few tablespoons of the gravy, and set in a hot oven to brown. Make a gravy and serve the meat on a hot platter. "Button" mushrooms can be used in place of the ketchup if they can be procured.

#### Meat Cakes

1 pound tough meat	1/4 pound grated cheese
3 tablespoons fat	2 cups bread crumbs
3 small onions	Salt and pepper to taste
2 eggs	

Grind meat and onions together in the food chopper; if it is very tough put it through twice. The cheese can also be grated by putting it through the chopper, which is a great saving of time. Add

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crumbs and seasonings to meat, onions and cheese, combining all the ingredients thoroughly. Beat eggs very light and add them to the mixture. Form into small cakes, toss in flour and fry in the hot fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

**Tomato Sauce**  
 3 tablespoons fat  
 3 tablespoons flour  
 1 cup stock or water  
 1 can tomatoes  
 Salt and pepper

Cook the tomatoes until soft, and strain. Melt the fat, add the flour and

combine thoroughly. Add the stock or water to the strained tomatoes, and pour the liquid on to the flour and fat, stirring all the time to prevent lumping. Season and cook until there is no taste of raw starch left.

# THE DOO DADS

## Roly and Poly Turn the Tables on Sleepy Sam



Roly and Poly are worried this week. Sleepy Sam has been made official dog-catcher in Dooville. But everyone knows that the old rascal does more than just catch dogs who have no license tag. He is working on the side for a firm that are very anxious to get sausage-meat. Horrors! If he should ever get his hands on their favorite pup, Smiler! It simply can not be even thought of. Off they go racking their brains to think where they can hide the dog. They keep to all the side lanes in Dooville for fear they will meet the ex-hobo, Sleepy Sam. Just as they are planning what to do Sam pops over the fence and grabs Smiler.

This is altogether too much for the twins, and they follow Sam up, bound that somehow or other he will let that dog go. Sam is, apparently, deaf today, and nothing that they can say has any effect on his feelings.

Dumping Smiler into the dog wagon just as if he was an ordinary dog, Sam lights his pipe and looks mighty pleased with himself and his job. But the twins are not going to give up easily. Roly, as a last resort, tries to entice the hard-hearted old dog-catcher with his prize jack-knife to give Smiler up. Roly quietly slips on top of the wagon and slips the spring on the door. Out come the dogs. This is where the dog catches the dog-catcher. With Roly and Poly to sic him on Smiler is the fiercest of the lot. Sam wishes now that that patch on his trousers wasn't so strong, and he might get rid of that awful dog. He is imploring Doe Sawbones to do something to help him. The rest of the dogs and Roly and Poly think it great fun to see the cruel dog-catcher in such a ridiculous position.

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**Saskatchewan Grain Growers**

Continued from Page 20

\$20,000,000 worth of property in town-sites along the line of railway; which property, according to Mr. Hanna's statement, 'is owned by McKenzie, Mann & Co.,' and which should have been included amongst the assets taken over by the Canadian government with the Canadian Northern Railway.'

George Broadley, of the publicity department, was requested to speak to the above resolution, and he referred to the valuable assets retained by McKenzie, Mann & Co., which had been built up out of the Canadian Northern Railway, which had again been made possible through the credit of the Federal and provincial governments.

He was followed by E. A. Partridge, who emphasized the great game of robbery which has been carried on by the big railway corporations. Before resuming his seat, Mr. Partridge moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Borrett and unanimously adopted, that 'Mr. Broadley, who spoke to the resolution demanding an investigation into the above charges, be requested to prepare and publish an article or articles on the question of Nationalization of Railways, in line with his arguments, and to amplify as he sees fit.'

**Co-operative Abattoirs**

Resolutions from Summerberry and Wawota locals were merged into one, as follows, on motion of Mr. Borrett, of Wawota, and E. A. Partridge, and adopted, that, 'Whereas, at present the livestock market is demoralized; therefore, be it resolved that we urge the farmers' companies as soon as possible to establish abattoirs, that the producers of the livestock may get nearer the real value of their products.'

During the discussion the mover of the resolution stated that during the last week cattle were selling on the Winnipeg market at two cents per pound, and some cows were even selling at one cent per pound. It was shown that it cost \$8.00 per head from Wawota to Winnipeg to ship cattle, and when the amount of profit was figured up it made the cattle business as uncertain and unsatisfactory as growing wheat.

The last session consisted in the election of officers and addresses from E. A. Partridge and D. Railton, of Sintaluta.

John Millar, of Indian Head, one of the originals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the first general secretary, was re-elected district director, his election being moved by E. A. Partridge, another of the stalwarts of the movement. As there were no other nominations, he was declared elected by acclamation.

John Burrill, of Indian Head, was re-elected secretary by acclamation, and also Mrs. E. E. Bowen, of Wapella, was re-elected by acclamation, as director for the Women's Section.

The closing feature of the convention was an able address by E. A. Partridge, who spoke on the question of Co-operation, and emphasized the need of closer working alliance with those who were standing for the same principles and who were suffering from the same evils. He also emphasized the need of developing our own natural resources, as national undertakings, instead of farming them out to speculators.

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I HAVE three stallions, one rising four, two rising three years. All greys. Prices will be right. Mr. Buyer: If you are uncertain as to horse future take courage, the price of feed will not be so high in the future. Buy a power that will move over the mud-holes that we are going to have for the next five years.

Allen Reid, R.R.5, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES, OWING TO lack of room and feed, six stallions, from one to three years, from \$700 to \$1,600; six mares, from five years up, all in foal, from \$450 to \$650. Will cut \$100 each on stallions and \$50 each on mares if sold before Xmas. M. E. Vance, Box 2, Cranfield, Man. 47-13

PERCHERON STALLION, FOUR YEARS, CLASS A, sound; also young work stock. Might take a good aged Percheron stallion or young female cattle for quick deal. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' fees, 50c; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12-1

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hockneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie De Winton, Alta.

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS. JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man. 33-2

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions. Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Man. 46-6

CATTLE Shorthorns

## ORCHARD FARM SHORTHORNS

We have been forced to cancel our sale of Shorthorns announced for November 30, owing to inability to get accommodation at the stock yards. We have 100 head for sale and will dispose of them by private treaty at the farm at Macgregor. Many show animals are included in the lot. Ten heifers and bulls are imported, and the rest straight Scotch and Scotch Topped, with a number from dual-purpose stock. For those who cannot come to the farm, we will ship subject to approval, and pay freight both ways if not satisfactory.

Reasonable terms given to responsible farmers. We have sold to hundreds of satisfied customers during past few years. Come and see this stock, or write us.

J. BOUSFIELD & SON, Macgregor, Man.

SHORTHORNS—SEVEN BIG, FLESHY, RED and roan cows, due to calve December, January, \$225 to \$250; three bulls, 10 to 11 months, dark roan, \$110; red, \$100; white, \$90. All choice breeding, good, first-class individuals. James Adamson Gladstone, Man. 46-5

SELLING—DUAL-PURPOSE REGISTERED Shorthorns, two bulls, four years, 19 months; dams, grand dams on R.O.P.; three cows, one on R.O.P.; three two-year heifers, bred to young bull; three yearling heifers, heifer calf. R. M. Webb, RR No. 1, Winnipeg. 46-5

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

ORDINARY CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; 13 for the price of ten. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page much reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$0.75 per inch per week; five weeks for the price of four; nine weeks for the price of seven; 13 weeks for the price of ten. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order, cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—15 cents a word classified—or \$10 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

## SWINE

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS, all ages, and young boars. Good individuals well bred. Reasonable prices. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alta. 46-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES—EITHER SEX, \$35; four, farrowed May, large. R. Hanna, Birle, Man. 46-2

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH IMPROVED Berkshire boars, registered, ready for service. \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 46-2

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE, BERKSHIRES, April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG BERKSHIRE boars, April farrow. A. W. Heritage, Harmsworth, Man. 47-2

YOUNG BERKSHIRES, WEANED, \$10: SOWS and boars, weighing 75 pounds, \$20. G. Hunter, Kenton, Man. 47-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS—READY for service. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-5

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, \* BOTH SEX, April farrowed, from 1919 Regina champions. J. F. Cooper, Tugaske, Sask. 47-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, 175 to 200 LBS. both sex, \$45 and \$50. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 46-5

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, from prize winners, boars for service. Bred sows later. Dams from Bailey's imported sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Carr, Perdue, Sask. 47-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND gilts for sale—Spring pigs and gilts. Two-year-old boar, good breeding. Hiram A. Clark, Ersing, Alberta. 47-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE—One boar, 18 months; spring litters, either sex: Bailey strain. Welch Farm, Marquette, Man. 46-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars, ready for service, from spring litters. W. C. Pillings, Kemnay, Man. 46-5

SELLING—A FEW OF OUR CHOICE REGISTERED Durocs. Write Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45-4

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, TWO years; large litter getter; \$125. A. E. Foster, Wainwright, Alta. 47-5

SELLING—CHOICE JUNE BOARS, DUROC-Jerseys, registered free, \$25 and \$30 each for quick delivery. Jas. W. Reid, Binscarth, Man. 47-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar, two years, \$80. Stanley Finomore, Arden, Manitoba. 47-5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PURE-BRED DUROC-Jersey boars, April farrow. Price, \$40 each. L. Gardner, Estevan, Sask. 47-5

DUROC-JERSEYS—ON ACCOUNT FEED SHORTAGE, will sell two sows, 18 months, \$50 each. Pedigree furnished free. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 47-5

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY BOAR AND GILTS, April litter. Jas. Woodrow, Tilney, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS, MAY FARROW, Prices right. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 47-5

Poland-Chinas

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS FROM IMPORTED stock, largest and best money can buy. Kind that produces more weight in less time than any other breed. I challenge any breeder. This is big thing to say. Few fall pigs, either sex; yearling sows and three yearling boars. Good enough to head any herd. Write for prices, description and measurements. T. O. Feland, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 47-5

SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, BOARS AND—One Poland-China boar, 22 months old, prize winner and proven sire, weight about 450; price, \$125. All shipped from Stettler, Alta. E. N. Cooper, Edmonton, Alta., General Delivery. 47-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA boars. These are the big-boned, prolific type, ranging in age from 16 months to four months, and includes my herd boar, Alberta Prize. Write P. T. Rhodes, Blind Creek, Alta. 47-5

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLANDS, SIX months old, sired by Son of Black Prince, grand champion of the world, 1918. Price, \$50 for 15 days. W. E. Swelgaard, Eyebrow, Sask. 47-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA pigs, farrowed June 23, weigh 120 pounds, four sows, \$35 each; four boars, \$40 each. Hugh Bryce, Riverhurst, Sask. 47-8

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, FROM IMPORTED stock, both sexes. C. Runde, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 47-3

POLAND-CHINA DISPERSION SALE—HAVE sold the farm. Herd Boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 47-3

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, 10 WEEKS, \$20 each. Lorne MacAnulty, Brock, Sask. 47-3

Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, 16 months; good grades, 10 weeks. J. T. Dorman, Rutland, Sask. 47-3

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—O.I.C. SWINE. APPLY JOHN W. Houston, Starbuck, Man. 47-3

DOGS

SELLING OUT MY ENTIRE BUNCH WOLF-bounds—Well trained, fast. A1 killers, \$50 each; 14 year old, partly trained, \$25 to \$35 each; grown up, \$15 each. Call or write soon. This ad. will not appear again. D. W. Ramsay, Box 55, Plunkett, Sask.

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, \$10 AND \$15. Sired by Silver King. Pedigree, rough coated (imported). Mrs. A. J. Williams, Ingle Noor Farm, Katrine, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED FOXHOUND, trained on coyotes. Apply Glen Johnston, Chinook, Alta.

FOR SALE—FOUR BLACK AND TAN COLLIES, pups, born heelers, eight weeks. Price, \$8.00. John Smith, Wapella, Sask.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE, 17 MONTHS, from very classy breeding. A beauty. \$35 takes him. Alymer Galloway, Fassler, Sask.

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS. C. W. MURRAY, 46-6

SELLING—THREE WOLFHOUNDS, ALL WELL-trained, \$125. H. Nunnemaker, Jenner, Alta. 47-5

HONEY

PETIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. All gathered by our own bees. Crate six 10-lb. pails, \$17.; light amber honey, \$18. crate. Discount on 10 and 34-crates. Buckwheat honey, \$10.50 for 60-lb. tin. Petit Apilares, Georgetown, Ont. 45-7

PURE HONEY—WHITE, 60 LB. CRATE, \$15; amber, \$16.80; buckwheat, \$15. Put up in 10 lb. and 30 lb. tins. Discounts on eight and 16-crates. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ontario. 61-1

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY—DIRECT from producer to consumer. Put up in 10 lb. Hithograph pails, 60 lbs. to the crate, \$16. I.O.B. Brucefield, Ont. Orders filled in rotation. Cash with orders. Immediate shipment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 45-8

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR DELICIOUS. Put up 10-lb. cans (gross weight); six cans in case, \$18. f.o.b. Thedford. Money with order or a/c. Rumford and Fretz, Thedford, Ont. 45-8

## Buying Season for Seed Grain

Former years have demonstrated to The Guide as well as seed grain producers, that a great deal of quality buying in Seed Grain for spring planting is done in the months of December and January.

Such being the case you who have Pure-bred Seed of any kind will be well advised to follow the example of former advertisers who say.

## WE DID IT FOR THEM

Ad. ran Jan.—Red Fife Wheat.

Regarding the advertisement in issue of December 24, I have sold out of wheat, and it looks as if it will cost a small fortune answering letters for the same and telling them I am sold out.—Jesse Elliot, Langton, Sask.

Ad. ran Jan.—Brome Grass.

My ad. for Brome Grass Seed sure had good results—enough orders with cash or C.O.D. to take all stock before there was time to get answers from those who wrote for samples and still coming thick and fast.—Wm. Baker, Grayville, Man.

## WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

The Guide ads. bring big results because its circulation is the largest in the West and because it has the most classified advertising. The rate is low in proportion to the circulation, and the total cost is small. See particulars at top of page and advertise your own in your own paper. Send it today to

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## POULTRY Poultry Supplies

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid, colored, spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49-1**

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS.** \$10; hens, \$8.00; unrelated trios, \$25. Pekin drakes, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00; trios, \$12. These birds are bred from our Brandon prize winners. White Wyandotte yearling hens, \$3.00; ten for \$28; cockerels, \$5.00. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 46-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS.** \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; Toulouse geese; one-year geese, \$8.00; ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred. Rinn Kaleda, Man. 46-2

**PEKIN DUCKS, \$5.00 PAIR; \$7.00 TRIO; LARGE** fine birds, most excellent layers; also few guinea pigs, \$1.50 each. Splendid pens. Ruth Fields, Herschel, Sask.

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** from 40-pound stock, \$8.00 each. A few imported sired by 50-pound tom, \$10 each. Mrs. C. A. Fields, Herschel, Sask.

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** breeding purpose; fine, large specimens. No better obtainable. Mrs. Geo. S. Smith, Box 301, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS.** \$10. hens, \$6.00, or three for \$15. Few mated pairs and trios. C. J. Welrick, Fillmore, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$8.50; hens, \$6.00. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 47-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID** specimens, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00; unrelated pairs, \$16. George Sawyer, Middle, Sask. 47-5

**FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GESE, GANDERS,** \$7.00; geese, \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. McLees, Manitou, Man. 47-2

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$10 to \$15; hens, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Ellen C. Laddier, Box 601, Neepawa, Man. 46-5

**FOR SALE—ROUEN AND RUNNER DUCKS—** ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.00. Mrs. Vigor, Treherne, Man. 46-2

**SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE,** from prize-winning stock, \$5.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 46-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms,** \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Walter Strachan, Liberty, Sask. 46-2

**LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS, MALES,** \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. M. McBride, Box 27, Newdale, Manitoba.

**TOULOUSE GESE AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS,** ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00; turkeys, \$5.00 each. F. G. Ryan, Ninga, Man. 47-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00.** James West, Ogilvie, Man. 47-2

**SELLING—TOULOUSE AND WHITE GESE,** ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00. William Cornock, Greenway, Man.

**SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE,** also pure-bred Oxford Down ram. J. Hampson, Alexander, Man.

**PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS,** \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Diehl, Cypress River, Man. 47-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; HENS,** \$4.50. Geo. Cragg, Renown, Sask. 47-2

**QUICK SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,** \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Robt. Rose, Carlyle, Sask. 46-2

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$8.00. Guy Fenn, Lipton, Sask. 46-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS,** \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. George Bellis, Venn, Sask. 44-3

**SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES,** \$2.50 each. Mrs. Herd, Bounty, Sask.

**PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00; HENS,** \$6.00. The big kind. Otto Idso, Fillmore, Sask. 47-2

## Leghorns

**PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, beauties, \$2.50; two for \$4.00. S. Campbell, Eskbank, Sask. 47-5

**QUICK SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn cockerels, \$1.50. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 47-2

**PURE-BRED DARK ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Order early, get best. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 45-3

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. A. Golden, Palmer, Sask. 46-2

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, \$2.00. W. Harmon, Melita, Man. 46-2

## Rhode Island Reds

**SINGLE COMB REDS—MAHOOD STRAIN, ONE** 25 cock and nine hens, \$15; one pen cockerel and four pullets, \$20; six cockerels, \$4.00 each. A. Knight, 227 Coteau Street, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH** combs, extra choice, from prize-winning and good laying stock, for quick sale, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 47-5

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS** from Guild's breed-to-lay eggs, \$4.00; Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Brooke, Viking, Alta.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, good, dark birds, \$3.00 each. Mrs. P. Paxton, Adanac, Sask. 47-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS,** \$3.00 till December 20; Pearl Guineas, \$5.00 pair. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Tebbutt, Froude, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, PUL-**lets, cockerels. A. Robbie, Cayley, Alta. 46-2

## Orpingtons

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.50; year-old hens, \$1.50; White Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; hens, \$1.50; pure-bred collie pups, \$10. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 46-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, April and May hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Jane S. Hoad, Castor, Alta. 46-5

**LARGE, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, prize-winning strain. Mrs. Russell Wood, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** hens, good winter layers, \$1.50. Mrs. Harry Rippen-gale, Provost, Alta. 47-2

**SELLING—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each. Peter Cropp, Gerald, Sask. 47-2

**PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS** from \$4.00 to \$5.00. T. A. E. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 46-5

## Plymouth Rocks

**FOR HIGH-CLASS BARRED ROCKS TRY** birds from Mellow Mead Poultry Yards, 1920 matings. We have America's best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00 \$7.00 up. Full particulars. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 47-2

**FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** few cockerels, \$3.00 each; yellow legs and good bone; sired by Holterman bird. Also few pullets, \$2.50 each. Mrs. C. A. Fields, Herschel, Sask.

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00** each; later hatched, \$3.00. From Guild's breed-to-lay stock. R. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 46-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HENS, YEAR-OLD,** \$2.00; two years, \$1.75; good layers. A. McMillan, Glenstide, Sask. 46-3

**SELLING—EARLY HATCHED BREED-TO-LAY** Barred Rock pullets, 12 for \$25 or \$2.25 each. Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask. 46-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** Park's laying strain, \$4.00; yearling hens, \$2.50. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—**Bred-to-lay strain, from winter layers, \$4.00. C. W. Weltzel, Bowman River, Man. 45-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF BREED-TO-** lay strain, from Alberta Department Agriculture, \$3.00. Florence Crammer, Alliance, Alta. 47-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Albert Martin, Autier, Sask. 47-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** and pullets, \$2.50; year hens, \$2.00, breed-to-lay strain. William Gifford, Glenstide, Sask. 47-3

**GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY** birds, \$5.00 each. J. Horner, MacLeod, Vtla. 47-5

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50.** Alvin Gedeke, Kindersley, Sask. 46-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS WHILE THEY** last, \$5.00 pair. J. T. O'Brien, Kedville, Sask. 46-2

## Wyandottes

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES,** from Dorcas egg-laying strain. Every bird high-class; cockerels, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$9.00 pair; pullets, \$5.00, \$7.00 each; year-old hens, \$4.00 each. Correspondence invited. P. Lee, Loyalist, Alta. 46-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM** exceptionally good layers. Cockerels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.50; pullets, \$1.50. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 45-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, large, vigorous, heavy-laying strain. April hatch, \$3.00; May, \$2.50 Nellie Frostdad, Kincaid, Sask. 46-2

**30 LARGE, THRIFTY WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, prize winners, bred from Tom Barron's 282-egg strain. Price, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 47-2

**TRIVETT'S GUELPH CHAMPION WHITE WY-** andottes, cockerels, pullets, \$5.00 each up. Heavy layers. Buy now. R. Trivett, R2, Newmarket, Ontario. 47-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.50; pullets and year-old hens, \$2.00. All May hatched. Ernest Glen, Kincaid, Sask. 47-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** first prize takers at club fair, \$3.00 each. Winnifred Bruce, Beulah, Man. 47-2

**PURE-BRED COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. J. McMurry, Maze-nod, Sask. 47-2

**BRED-TO-LAY TOM BARRON WHITE WY-** andotte cockerels, \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. G. G. Pell, Drinkwater, Sask. 47-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels. May hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. John W. Tripp's Penzance, Sask. 44-4

**BARRON'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES—**Cockerels, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 45-9

**SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WY-** andotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 45-5

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each. R. J. Davidson, Newdale, Man. 46-2

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask. 46-2

**PURE-BRED GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—ONE** cock, \$5.00; several cockerels, \$3.00 each. Chas. Scott, Kincaid, Sask. 46-2

**WYANDOTTES—ROSE COMB COCKERELS,** special, Martin strain, \$5.00. Refund if not satisfied. J. Dogterom, Box 1021, Lethbridge, Alta. 47-2

## Sundry Breeds

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; also choice Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00 each, till December 15. Connor, Underwood, Saltcoats, Sask. 45-1

**CHOICE PURE-BRED STOCK—MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; Brown Leghorns, cockerels, either comb, \$2.50; White Wyandottes, cockerels, \$3.00. R. Mills, Dunrea, Man. 47-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. E. Underwood, Saltcoats, Sask.

**FOR SALE—20 BRED-TO-LAY COLUMBIAN** Wyandottes, yearling hens, two males; also one pen Black Minorca. F. E. Harrison, Moose Jaw, Sask. 45-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10.** hens, \$7.00; Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$7.00. Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. Thos. McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 47-2

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. E. Underwood, Saltcoats, Sask.

**FOR SALE—20 BRED-TO-LAY COLUMBIAN** Wyandottes, yearling hens, two males; also one pen Black Minorca. F. E. Harrison, Moose Jaw, Sask. 45-3

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS AND KITCHENER** wheat seed, direct from Seager Wheeler. Absolutely pure, re-cleaned, free from wild oats and other seeds. Graded One Northern. Red Bob, bushel, \$5.50; Kitchener, bushel, \$3.00; bags 40c. extra. Write for car-load price. Cash with order. Get seed now, fall prices. Reference, Union Bank, Fogelvik Seed Farms, Alsask, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 46-13

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, GROWN FROM** seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown on clean land. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. \$4.50 bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 47-9

**SELLING—RED BOBS AND KITCHENER** wheat, \$1.00; Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$7.00. Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. Thos. McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 47-2

**SELLING—JINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA** cockerels, from selected

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN  
Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockmen, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw.

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request.

X TRY X  
THE MONARCH X  
LUMBER CO. LTD. X

## POULTRY PRICES

Guaranteed to December 5th inclusive.  
Per lb.

Hens, in good condition	20c
Spring Chickens, extra large, fat	24c
Spring Chickens, middle size, good condition	22c
Roosters old	16c
Turkeys, any age, any size, good condition	35c
Ducks, good condition	25c
Geese, fed	25c
Geese, unfed	22c

All prices are live weight. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

## DRESSED POULTRY

We will pay four cents per pound more than for live poultry, according to the quality as stated above.

## CRATES

If shipping poultry alive, drop us a line, stating how many crates you require, and we will ship you crates immediately.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba.

## CREAM

## EGGS AND POULTRY

bring the highest price and most satisfactory returns when shipped to us. Write for tags and prices

The Tungeland Creamery Co. Ltd.  
BRANDON MANITOBA

ONLY TABLETS MARKED  
"BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

**There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"**

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monacetocetester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 19, 1920. WHEAT—All markets sharply lower for the week. Demand has been poor throughout and export business a minor quantity. Offerings on the whole have been light, the producer being unwilling to accept present values. Cash wheat sold today as low as at any time since decontrol came into effect, and the May and December futures registered a new low point with premium for November or cash wheat around 20 cents a bushel over December. It is to be expected that spot wheat will command a substantial premium up to the close of navigation, but it will take a better demand than we have at the moment to hold it at 20 cents. The British commission since they bought a few millions a few weeks ago have not bought wheat in any quantity in our market. They advise that it is cheaper elsewhere. It is now impossible for them to move a great quantity of wheat from the terminals via the lakes route this year, were they so inclined, and taking these things into consideration it is doubtful if markets will move to much higher levels in the immediate future. U.S. mills continue to absorb considerable quantities from time to time, but just at the moment our market seems to be a little out of line with markets to the south, for much of this business to be worked, American markets having declined more than our market.

OATS—Demand for this grain also very indifferent. Some high-grade oats being worked from time to time, but the lower grades have mostly gone against option contracts. Severe decline in U.S. corn and oats recently has had a very depressing effect on this market. States reported glutted with foodstuffs of the coarse grain variety, and farmers burning corn instead of high price coal. While the demand just at the present time is decidedly against any marked reaction the break of the last few days has been very severe and the effect of it will be felt directly in the decreased shipments all over the continent. This, coupled with any reasonably fair export demand would soon make itself felt on the price.

BARLEY—During the past few days cash barley has suffered severe decline in value. Considerable barley has been worked for export, and as the offerings are not large it is possible that the barley market will do better. It is natural to expect that if barley could be worked 25 cents higher it can be worked now, and therefore present values are somewhat of a surprise. While all commodities are under price adjustment the values of coarse grains here and in the south have declined too fast and a reaction to considerably higher levels is much overdue.

FLAX—Market in flaxseed registered a new low point today on an extremely weak market. Offerings are not large and it is just a case of no immediate demand. Crushers appear to be taking cash flax as offered from time to time, but our market is practically dominated by Duluth flax market, following their fluctuations daily.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES Nov. 15 to Nov. 20 inclusive.

	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—	59	60	59	206	53	52	58	83
Oct.	59	60	59	206	53	52	58	83
Dec.	56	56	55	189	52	51	55	83
Barley—								
Oct.	109	108	100	56	87	80	112	147
Dec.	90	90	88	54	76	76	90	139
Flax—								
Oct.	23	23	23	22	217	200	232	484
Dec.	23	23	22	22	76	197	229	467
Wheat—								
Nov.	207	210	210	206	217	197	206	..
Dec.	191	194	193	189	214	176	189	..

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES November 18, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern,	\$1.76	to	\$1.78	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark northern,
\$1.76	to	\$1.78	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark northern,	\$1.71
\$1.71	to	\$1.76	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark northern,	\$1.66
\$1.66	to	\$1.71	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark northern,	\$1.61
\$1.61	to	\$1.66	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark northern,	\$1.51
\$1.51	to	\$1.61	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark hard, \$1.76	\$1.78
\$1.78	to	\$1.71	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark hard, \$1.71	\$1.73
\$1.73	to	\$1.66	fancy, \$1.81	No. 1	dark hard, \$1.85	\$1.82
\$1.82	to	\$1.84	fancy, \$1.85	No. 1	dark hard, \$1.85	\$1.87
\$1.87	to	\$1.84	fancy, \$1.85	No. 2	dark hard, \$1.85	\$1.87
\$1.87	to	\$1.84	fancy, \$1.85	No. 2	dark hard, \$1.85	\$1.87
\$1.87	to	\$1.84	fancy, \$1.85	No. 3	dark hard, \$1.77	\$1.79
\$1.79	to	\$1.74	fancy, \$1.85	No. 3	dark hard, \$1.74	\$1.74

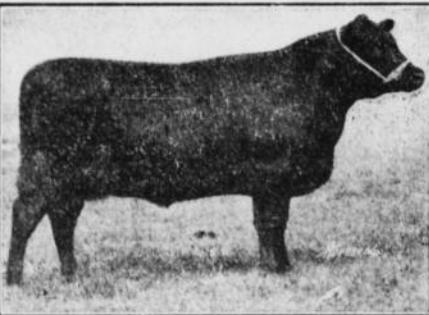
81.78. Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; No. 3 white, 44c to 44c; No. 4 white, 4c to 43c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 84c to 89c; medium to good, 72c to 83c; lower grades, 65c to 71c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.51 to \$1.53. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.25 to \$2.26.

## WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Ltd., Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending November 19, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 16,668; calves, 568; hogs, 1,768; sheep, 915.

The cattle market during the past week has received another set-back in prices, varying on grades from 50c to \$1.00 per



Elm Park Pride 21st

James Bowman's grand champion Aberdeen-Angus female at the 1920 Toronto Exhibition.

cwt. The kind that has been hardest hit has been medium fleshy cows, medium fleshy steers, and off grade stuff of any kind. Real choice, well-finished butcher steers, cows or heifers have not suffered to any great extent, but owing to heavy runs coming on the yards, the buyers are in a position where they can pick and choose just what they want. With the price of rough grain where it is at the present time, we strongly advise all those who have the accommodation and can possibly do so, to hold their unfinished stuff and feed it for the mid-winter market, as we believe that when the heavy runs are over prices will gradually work back to somewhat higher levels.

The hog market continues very unsteady with selects quotable at 14c, and grading very close.

The run of sheep and lambs during the past week has been practically nil, this being evidently due to the sacrifice prices that were going a week or ten days ago, and prices, in consequence, have advanced

very considerably, top lambs today being worth 9c to 9c.

Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate on your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	.....	\$9.00	to	\$10.00
Fair to good steers	.....	6.00	to	8.00
Medium steers	.....	5.00	to	6.00
Choice bulls	.....	4.50	to	5.25
Good bulls	.....	4.00	to	4.50
Choice butcher heifers	.....	7.00	to	7.50
Fair to good heifers	.....	5.00	to	6.50
Medium heifers	.....	4.00	to	5.00
Choice stocker heifers	.....	4.00	to	5.00
Choice oxen	.....	5.50	to	6.50
Fair to good oxen	.....	4.00	to	4.50
Medium oxen	.....	3.00	to	4.00
Choice butcher cows	.....	7.00	to	7.50
Fair to good cows	.....	5.50	to	6.00
Breedy stock cows	.....	3.00	to	4.00
Canner cows	.....	2.50	to	3.00
Good fresh milkers	.....	75.00	to	85.00
Choice springers	.....	90.00	to	100.00
Medium springers	.....	50.00	to	75.00
Choice light calves	.....	7.50	to	8.50
Choice heavy calves	.....	6.50	to	7.50
Choice lambs	.....	8.50	to	9.00
Choice wethers	.....	6.00	to	7.00
Choice sheep	.....	5.00	to	6.50
Common sheep	.....	2.00	to	4.00

## Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	.....	6.50	to	7.50
Good feeders	.....	5.50	to	6.00

For Maximum of service consign your grain to  
The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

## James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Liberal Advances

Prompt Settlements

## WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.      Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta  
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission, will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

### Grain Growers

We solicit your car-lot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

### THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants  
703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

### Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition	21-23c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. and over, in good condition	33-35c
Ducks	23-25c
Geese	23-25c
Old Roosters	17c
Chickens, No. 1 condition	23-25c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	18c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	55c

We will pay 5c. per lb. for Dressed Poultry above live weight prices.

**Royal Produce & Trading Co.**  
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG  
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba.

### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

PRICES:	
Turkeys, all over 8 lbs.	32c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, large size	25c
Spring Chickens, No. 2 condition	18-22c
Hens, large size, fat	20c
Hens, medium size, in good condition	17c
Geese, large and fat	23-25c
Geese, any size	20c
Ducks, in good condition	20-22c
Old Roosters	15c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	52c

Let us make you a satisfied shipper too. Send us a trial shipment then judge for yourself.

**M. SISSKIND & CO.**  
84-86 Andrews St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba

## POULTRY PRICES

Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, 24-26c	
Fowl, in good condition	20-22c
Old Roosters	18c
Ducks	23-25c
Geese	24-26c
Turkeys, over 8 lbs., in good condition	34-36c

### DRESSED POULTRY

We are in the market for unlimited quantities of dressed poultry, and we will pay four cents per pound above live weight prices.

All quotations are F.O.B. Winnipeg. Produce must be in good marketable condition. Money orders mailed daily. Crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Try Our Service—You Will Like It.

### Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
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J. C. Gage, President.      J. D. McMillan, Vice-President.      A. Thomson, Sec'y-Manager.      R. C. Osborne, Treasurer.

## International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us.

## Adanac Grain Company Limited

## GRAIN MERCHANTS

Head Office : WINNIPEG.      M. DUPREY, M.P.P., Pres.

Consignments of all grain solicited. Special attention to Grades. Liberal and prompt advances. Write us.

408-418 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG      MANITOBA

## Why Cattle Want "Gravy" With Their Feed!

Why do you want butter with your bread, or gravy with your potatoes? Why does your child want bread and milk, and why does he thrive so upon it?

The answer is easy. Your digestion is calling for a "balanced ration." The bread is starchy—a useful and necessary sort of food, but it needs some fat with it to balance it up. Same with potatoes; they need gravy not only to add to their taste but to make them a far better food. And the butter on the bread is not only a good food itself but it makes your digestion take more out of the bread. The same is true of bread and milk. Taken separately they are fairly good foods; taken together they are more than equal to the two added together; the milk helps to properly digest the food. Just ask your doctor about this if you doubt it in anyway.

### Why a Balanced Ration is Necessary

This is why a balanced ration is so necessary for cattle. When out in the field they can pick and choose, and their instinct helps them to balance their food, when the growth is plentiful and varied; but in the stable they must eat up clean all the dry fodder placed before them, and no matter how good the hay may be it can be made far better by feeding a balanced ration with it. Not only will the stock get the food of the ration itself, but they will digest their hay or straw far better.

### What to Use

The thing most needed to balance up the fodder in winter or the dry pasture of late summer, is something with a good content of sugar or molasses in it. The men who prepare cattle for show purposes know this and feed molasses or sugar to bring about best results. But the mixing of a balanced ration is not easy, too much or too little of one part may be used.

### Where to Get It

Now the **Big Chief Stock Feed** is compounded according to scientific principles, by the formula of an expert. It is a perfectly balanced ration. It will not only supply an excellent food for your stock but it will fill a gap in your feeding. It will make your cattle digest the other fodder better whether that be hay, straw or pasture. There is nothing mysterious about this, it is merely applying to the stock the same principle as leads you to put butter on your bread and gravy on your potatoes, or to give bread and milk to your children. **Big Chief Stock Feed** is a scientifically balanced ration, including molasses as an appetizer and conditioner.

Write Us for Prices and Full Information

## North-West Mill and Feed Co. Ltd.

Edmonton

Alberta

# STOCKHOLM

## Sweden's Masterpiece

The STOCKHOLM CREAM SEPARATOR

Seventeen years have been devoted by the Master Mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this Masterpiece. Only the best of materials from the famous ore fields of Sweden are used in its manufacture. Sweden is the birth-place and home of the cream separator industry, located in the heart of the dairy industry of the world, where dairying is carried on by the most improved and scientific methods. The European farmer, the world's most efficient dairy farmer, buys very carefully and buys only the most efficient and up-to-date separators. The Stockholm has back of it the approval of over one million European farmers. The purchaser of a Stockholm Separator derives the benefit of generations of experienced workmen and the perfection of European methods. Sold direct to you on our great special offer. Send the coupon today. Find out all about this Master Separator which we guarantee for 10 years.

**\$7.50**  
After Free Trial

**No Money Down—30 Days' Free Trial**—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few monthly payments—AND—the wonderful Stockholm Cream Separator is yours. Write today for catalog—it tells all. Before you buy any separator, we want you to TRY—at our expense—this prize-winning separator. We want you to use it as if it were your own. Put it to every test. Then, after 30 days, return it if you choose. We will pay freight both ways—the trial won't cost you a cent.

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Every Stockholm Cream Separator is sent on thirty days' free trial. Sold direct to you. No money down. No deposit. No obligation to buy. After you have satisfied yourself that its workmanship, material and construction are more perfect than any other. After you have demonstrated that it is easier and cheaper to operate, is the most efficient skimmer and gives a greater percentage of cream. After you have thoroughly examined the BLADE-DISC BOWL, the very small number of parts, and have found it so much easier to clean and to maintain. THEN take advantage of our very exceptional offer. Small first payment after free trial and the balance in easy monthly payments. Find out about this great offer. Send coupon below.

**Duty Free** The Canadian Government realizes the great importance of every farmer owning an exceptionally good cream separator. For this reason the Stockholm Master Cream Separator is now being admitted into Canada free of all duty charges.

## Mail Coupon

for free catalog and full details of our splendid \$7.50 after trial offer. Do not buy blindly.

Post yourself on all the details that make the Stockholm the Master Cream Separator. Find out how it is sold Direct to You, eliminating all the enormous profits of the Middleman. Read our iron-bound 10-Year Direct Guarantee. Send the coupon now—TODAY.

Babson  
Bros.,  
Dept. 318  
Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
Canada

Please send me your catalog. Tell me how I can get the Stockholm Cream Separator on your easy payment plan. Also send me the absolutely 10-Year Direct Guarantee that you make on the Stockholm.

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**BABSON BROS., Dept. 318**

(Exclusive Canadian Distributors for the Stockholm)



## 10-Year Guarantee

A guarantee that all materials are the best obtainable and free from flaws; a guarantee of perfect workmanship; a guarantee that the Stockholm is easier to operate and maintain; a guarantee that it is the most efficient skimmer; a guarantee that the Stockholm is the most practical separator to operate, the easiest separator to clean and the cheapest separator to maintain; a guarantee that any time within 10 years we will replace any part that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. No Stockholm Separator is ever sold without this 10-Year Guarantee.

**Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada**